

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925 VOL XVII, NO. 66

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## CHURCH STRONG IN CONGRESS, SURVEY SHOWS

Ninety P. C. of Legislators  
Adhere to Some Denomi-  
nation, Report Says

## RELIGIOUS LODGES WELL REPRESENTED

65 Masons in Senate, 304 in  
the House—Many Pythians  
and Odd Fellows Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—More than  
90 per cent of the members of the  
incoming Congress are adherents of  
some religious denomination, accord-  
ing to a statement from the Board of  
Temperance, Prohibition and Public  
Morals of the Methodist Episcopal  
Church, which announces it has com-  
pleted an investigation.

"Methodists lead in both the Sen-  
ate and House," says the statement.  
"With Presbyterians and Episcopalians  
following closely. In the House of  
Representatives there are 30  
Methodists and 27 in the Senate. The  
Presbyterians have 63 members of  
the House, and there are 11 Presby-  
terian Senators."

The Episcopalians number 57 Rep-  
resentatives in the Senate, 120 in  
the House. There are 112 members of  
the Roman Catholic church, with four  
Senators of that church. There are  
eight Hebrews in the House and none  
in the Senate.

Methodists Lead

The following is a summary:

	House	Senate
Methodist	59	21
Presbyterian	57	11
Episcopal	57	22
Baptist	48	6
Methodist	48	1
Christian Disciples	21	1
Lutheran	17	1
United Brethren	12	1
Reformed	11	1
Episcopalians	11	1
Methodist	11	1
Universalist	11	1
Unitarian	11	1
Christian Science	11	1
Roman Catholic	11	1
Hebrew	8	1
None	70	1
Vacancies	1	1
Total	304	65

"Southern members are mostly Epis-  
copalian, Methodist, Baptist and Pres-  
byterian. From the east come Epis-  
copalian, Congregationalists, Catho-  
lics and Jews. The middle west is  
well represented in almost all de-  
nominations."

"It is members of fraternities which  
require belief in God are taken into  
consideration. The members of the  
various lodges are listed in the report  
with their religious affiliations."

"There are 20 Masons in the House  
and 65 in the Senate. There are  
eight representatives, 22 Knights of  
Pythias, and there are 27 Knights in  
the Senate. The Odd Fellows have  
74 representatives and seven sena-  
tors."

389 Are Masons

"Of the 359 men in the House of  
Representatives with no religious af-  
filiation, 23 are Masons and two are  
Pythians; while of the seven whose  
religious affiliations are unknown,  
four are Masons. The 10 senators  
with no religious affiliations include  
six Masons; and all three of those  
whose religious affiliations are un-  
known are Masons."

"While much is being said of the  
decline of the influence of the church,  
since 'there are more out than in,' cer-  
tainly the fact was the little church  
on Main Street, the meeting house in  
the wildwood, and the big city church  
are still furnishing the intelligence  
and character which direct the des-  
tinies of the Nation."

"America was founded by men who  
were, in the main, devoted believers in  
the Christian faith, and the Na-  
tion will not go far astray as long  
as it is directed according to the  
principles of the fatherhood of God  
and the brotherhood of man as laid  
down by the Christian church."

GEORGE W. ADAMS  
NAMED DIRECTOR

Succeeds Mr. Adam H. Dickey  
on Christian Science Board

The election of George Wendell  
Adams, C. S. B. at present Clerk of  
The Mother Church, The First  
Church of Christ, Scientist, to be a  
Director of the church was an-  
nounced today by The Christian Sci-  
ence Board of Directors. Mr. Adams  
succeeds Adam H. Dickey, deceased,  
and will be nominated for the other  
positions heretofore occupied by Mr.  
Dickey, but will resign as Clerk.

A native of Kingston, Mass., Mr.  
Adams was educated at Chauncy  
Hall School at the Phillips Exeter  
Academy, and at the Massachusetts  
Institute of Technology. He received  
a training in Christian Science from  
Mrs. Eddy in 1890, and has been a  
teacher of Christian Science ever  
since. He was a First Member  
of The Mother Church when this  
Church had such officers, and has  
rendered numerous other services in  
the affairs of Christian Science, in-  
cluding a term as First Reader of a  
branch church. Continuously for 28  
years, Mr. Adams has been engaged  
in the practice of Christian Science  
in Boston.

BAN ON CHILD LABOR  
LOST IN COMMITTEE

ratification by the Massachusetts  
Legislature of the proposed federal  
Child Labor Amendment is opposed  
by the Committee on Constitutional  
Law which yesterday voted to turn  
it down. An adverse report, nine of the 11  
members of the committee were  
present.

## First Hand Information of Lincoln From a Man Who Knew Him



These Boys Are Listening to the Story of Addison G. Proctor, Surviving Delegate to the Chicago Republican National Convention That Nominated Lincoln for President

## LINCOLN SPEECH MARKS EPOCH

### Turning From Politician to Statesman Seen in Un- published Manuscript

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The text of a  
speech made by Abraham Lincoln in  
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1855, is pub-  
lished today in the New York Times,  
which states that the address has  
never before been made public.

The manuscript of the speech is  
said by the Times to be in the pos-  
session of Charles A. Beard, Chicago  
historian, who has given permission  
to the University of Chicago Press to  
print it in a book with comparative  
material.

Students of Lincoln's career are  
stated regard this speech as highly  
important. It was made shortly after  
the debates between Lincoln and Ste-  
phen A. Douglas had been concluded  
in their campaign for the Senatorship  
from Illinois. The elections were  
held Nov. 2, and it was said to be ap-  
parent to Lincoln when he delivered the  
address that his defeat was in-  
evitable and his political career prob-  
ably an end.

In the period of almost 40 years  
which has elapsed since Lincoln's  
passing, the manuscript of the  
speech passed through many hands  
before it was brought to light by  
its present owner.

Lincoln kept it until after his first

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General

Britain Wishes to Evacuate Rhineland

New Lincoln Speech Found

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Foreign Loans Study Advised

Young to Secure Peace, Not War

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Lincoln Cabin Opened at Milton, Mass.

Women Housekeeping

Zaghibi Pasta is National Hero

Estonia Curbs Bolsheviks

Sports

Princeton Wrestling Outlook

Inter-Circuit Polo Tournaments

Games

B. A. A. Tied for Lead

Feature

A Neighbor's Memories of Lincoln.

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Architectural

Art

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The Baptism of the Holy Ghost

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World War Front

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War Disarmament

Conservative Organizes

Peace Organizes Draft Plan

World War Front

War Disarmament Meets Plan

German War Front for Peace

British, Dutch, French, and  
American War Fronts

Legion, China, Draft, Isra-

el, League of Nations, and  
World Organization for Peace

## INQUIRY ON 'GAS' PRICE PROBABLE

### Release of the Embargo on Maine Product May Be Result of Boston Meeting

Immediate Investigation Is  
Called for in Bill Filed  
in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12—Follow-

ing a conference yesterday with  
Rep. John Trumbull, Senator John  
G. Borden, and before the judiciary  
committee, the legislature voted to  
call for an immediate investigation by  
a special committee of the Legislature  
of the rise in the price of gasoline in

Connecticut.

Senator Butler pointed out that  
the wholesale price of gasoline had  
advanced \$1 per cent since last sum-  
mer, and that the retail price had  
risen correspondingly.

He said that the reason advanced  
by some of the large distributors  
that the supply was partially  
exhausted had been denied by the  
United States Bureau of Mines, and  
that the public was entitled to all  
facts in the case.

With a state-wide demand for an  
investigation from automobile or-  
ganizations and owners it is expected  
the measure will receive an  
early hearing and be read on its way  
to enactment. It is the opinion of  
experts that the increase in the price  
of gasoline in Connecticut was within  
a week or two.

As the measure has the approval  
of Governor Trumbull, no obstacle  
is seen in the way of making it a  
law without any more delay than is  
required by the ordinary process  
of legislation.

The following is the text of the  
(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

## FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS HAVE MUCH IMPROVED

### French Change of Heart, London Parley, and Dawes Plan Occurred Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—How often  
since the signing of the Treaty of  
Versailles, have men asked: "When  
will the new era of justice and rea-  
son dawn which is to lead the people  
of Europe back to the path of peace  
and prosperity?" A year ago it was  
difficult to answer this question. The  
French and the Germans were  
locked in the bitter struggle of the  
��. It would have required a bold  
man at that time to take a hopeful  
view of the future. In Germany a  
spirit of hatred and a desire for re-  
venge were growing. France deter-  
mined to have its rights, and, be-  
lieving that it was dealing with a  
dishonest debtor who would yield to  
nothing but force, pursued its plan  
of making Germany pay, regardless  
of the consequences.

England, disturbed by the threat  
to its continental trade, was  
disturbed by the rising flood of par-  
tisans that threatened to destroy the  
last hope of a peaceful solution of the  
reparation question, did what it  
could by exhortation and advice, to  
bring both France and Germany to  
reason.

Looking back now, we can see the  
outlook was not really so black as  
it seemed at that time. The experts  
were already at work on a new plan  
for the payment of reparations which  
was to transform the face of Europe.  
The inexorable pressure of economic  
facts was beginning to make itself  
felt.

French Change of Attitude

The annus mirabilis of 1924 has  
been called, deserved its name. The  
drift of events moved with as-  
tonishing rapidity. In May came the  
elections in France and the evidence  
of a more reasonable and concilia-  
tory spirit in Europe.

By throwing open the prisons in  
the Rhineland and allowing the ex-  
pelled Germans to come back, M.  
Herriot prepared the ground for the  
London Conference and the acceptance  
by Germany of the new scheme  
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London Conference and the acceptance  
by Germany of the new scheme  
known as the Dawes plan for increased  
reparations.

A motion that the American Tele-  
phone & Telegraph Company of New  
York be allowed to appear before  
the Massachusetts Public Utilities  
Commission and divide all its facts  
relative to its proposed plan for  
increasing rates and profits by  
the commission.

Mr. Sullivan said that the petition  
for increased rates originated in the  
offices of the New York company and  
that as the parent organization of  
the American Telephone & Telegraph  
Company would profit by  
any such increase. He anticipated  
that when certain information  
was sought at this hearing  
counsel for the telephone company  
might take the position that such  
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ican company alone. This had hap-  
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## OFFICER, PRIVATE, BOY SCOUT FAVOR WEALTH DRAFT POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

was Truman Hayes, an officer in the Boy Scouts of Massachusetts. He is grandson of Prof. and Mrs. E. H. Le Pierre. Professor Le Pierre is of the chair of chemistry in the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical College where he has been a teacher for 45 years. Scout Hayes said that in the organization he represented all the boys were placed upon a common level and this made them a strong and enthusiastic body. He said he had thought out the problem of service in time of war and that the same method applied to the draft as that in the Boy Scouts, whereby men, wealth and labor would all be called upon to serve which would make a nation invincible. He said that it would also make a nation slow to engage in any struggle that could be avoided with honor and safety.

## Harvard Seniors' View

Otis R. Rice, a senior in Harvard College, declared himself in favor of the universal draft plan. He said he believed that war should be avoided and that were such a measure to become law of the land it should start in the States, for there would be no opportunity afforded for men to profit from their fellows who, hitherto, have been all but helpless as prizes for commodities were shot upward at the stress developed and men were at the battle line instead of producing the necessities.

Mr. Rice said that while he believed that wars should cease he was in the citizens' training camp at Camp Devens every summer, and that in winters he drilled in the Reserve Officers' corps. His home is in Springfield. He had volunteered to

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Free public illustrated lecture on "Chekiang Province, China" by William D. Goddard, Lecture Hall, 107 Boylston Street.

League for Democratic Control: Dinner, lecture by Prof. Felix Harrow, "Prospectus for Tolerance," Washington Hotel, 108 Boylston Street.

Boston University: Prof. John C. Scammon lectures on "View of Immortal Writing on the Chinese Jacob Street Hall, 108 Boylston Street.

University Extension: Lecture on "Our Planetary System" by Prof. Lewis A. Swift, Observatory, University Normal Art School, 7:30.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Agnes Cook Black, "The Story of the War of English Literature," 7:30, Huntington Avenue, 6:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Solo recital by David Blair McClosky of the senior class, Recital Hall.

Blackstone Association: Dinner, American Legion Hall, 108 Boylston Street.

Kearney Association of Naval Veterans: Meeting, Unity House, Park Square.

Patent Planeforte School: Recital by students of the preparatory course, Faellen Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue.

Harvard University: Debate, Boston Chamber of Commerce: Dinner at the chamber, 6.

Harvard University: Varsity debating trial on question, "Resolved: That this house views with alarm the present tendency of eastern colleges to stress a standard of business and professional utility in college education," Harvard Hall, 7.

Winters:

Hollis—"Meet the Wife," 8:15.

Copley—"Androcles and the Lion," 8:15.

St. James—"The Missing Lady," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudville, 8.

Frank Craven, in "New Broadway," 8:15.

Tremont—"Be Yourself," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Beggar on Horseback," 8:15.

Music:

Jordan Hall—Flonzley Quartet, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S SEVENS

Free public organ recital, St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, Cambridge, 5.

American Institute of Banking: Bona fide lecture on "Consolidation and Classification of Estates" in series on real estate, Pilgrim Hall, 5:30.

Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting, Hotel Victoria, 2.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 9:30.

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Founded 1890 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## SCOUT LEADER TALKS TO BOYS

Hampden County Troops at  
Dinner Addressed by  
Harold R. Converse

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special) — Harold R. Converse, regional Scout executive, addressed an enthusiastic gathering of 200 leaders and supporters of the Boy Scout organization in the county at a dinner here last night, and his message was sent out by radio through station WEZ to interested persons all over the northeast.

The Scout orchestra of Troop 26 played at the dinner, and afterward the body adjourned to the art galleries, where the principal exercises took place, with George E. Williamson of the educational publicity committee, presiding. An Indian campfire scene was staged and demonstrations of the most difficult work done by the Scout classes proved the high character of teamwork developed at Camp Sherman and other Scout centers.

In the course of his address Mr. Converse said:

The outstanding need of youth today is a real virile program of life that is "Force-using" and spiritualized with an atmosphere that is not namby-pamby, but red-blooded and vigorous. Boys of today are filled with a desire to prove that they can find expression and here is where the Scout program comes in. The program gives to the boy the things he loves to do in his spare time, and yet brings with it the greatest supplementary educational value to be found.

A sub-master of a Massachusetts Secondary School has said that he can take a boy and the program and, outside of modern languages, prepare that boy for college. The superintendent of schools of Malden recently said that he felt that he had failed in his duty to the city when he used part of his working time in promoting the Boy Scout work.

Other speakers included Fred Stephenson, director of the Springfield Boys' Club; John Melpolder, executive secretary of the Community Welfare Association; Brewer Corcoran, Scout Commissioner for this district, and J. Hamilton Lewis, Scout executive for Springfield council.

Scout demonstrations were given before largely attended luncheon meetings of the Kiwanis and Civitan clubs, and a new troop fostered by the Kiwanis Club was formed at the Chestnut Street School. At a meeting in the Forest Park Junior High School, more than 1000 students witnessed a demonstration given by 150 Scouts. A store window exhibit showing scouts making moccasins and tying ropes has proved attractive to Main Street crowds.

## MAINE EXAMINATION OF MOTORISTS URGED

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12—Senator Cum of Cumberland appeared before the committee on judiciary yesterday afternoon in favor of the bill to compel all operators of automobiles to take a license examination. Senator Cum said that he had known of cases where persons unable to speak of real English were able to secure a driver's license in this state. Senator Maher of Kennebunk said that engineers on railroad trains are obliged to undergo a test, and he thought that drivers of automobiles should also be compelled to do so.

## BRIGHT NEW ENGLAND FUTURE IS FORECAST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special) — Optimism was voiced by Howard Knott of Providence, in an address on "Our Future—New England" delivered at the annual New England conference of the National Association of Credit Men at their dinner in Hotel Kimball last night. He read statistics which showed gains in production made by

New England manufacturers, and stressed the importance of providing better port facilities and equitable freight rate arrangements.

P. H. Rick, president of the Western Massachusetts Credit Men's Association, presided at the dinner. The Rev. W. Warren Giles of East Orange, N. J., spoke in defense of the Federal Constitution. The conference being continued today with sectional meetings.

## INJUNCTION AGAINST BUS LINE IS SOUGHT

B. & M. Files Application in  
Supreme Court

An application for an injunction against the De Luxe Transportation Company to restrain further operation of motorbuses in illegal competition with the Boston & Maine Railroad, between Springfield and Greenfield, was filed in the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County by counsel for the railroad today.

The bill was directed against William G. Maher of Northampton and Edmund M. Maloney of Easthampton, owners of the De Luxe Transportation Company.

The complainant asserts that the railroad's passenger revenue has already been seriously reduced by reason of this unlawful competition and if it is permitted to continue the plaintiff will be compelled to curtail its passenger service between Springfield and Greenfield, with resulting irreparable loss and damage both to itself and to the traveling public along the line.

Besides asking for an injunction, the Boston & Maine asks that damages be assessed against the owners of the De Luxe Transportation Company for the continued operation of buses in illegal competition with the railroad, and that execution be stayed.

The charge is made that the De Luxe Transportation Company is operating in violation of Chapter 159, Sections 45 and 46, of the General Law, which forbids the operation of motor vehicles for carriage of passengers for hire by indiscriminately receiving and discharging passengers along the route, or between fixed or regular termini, without obtaining licenses and depositing bonds with each city and town. The De Luxe Transportation Company, it is alleged, have obtained licenses only in Springfield, and are operating in defiance of the law in all other cities and towns along the route.

## LAST SIGN OF CAPE ANN STREET RAILWAY TO GO

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—The last vestige of street railway operation on Cape Ann will disappear shortly, as the result of the purchase of the old car barns of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway on Bass Avenue, by Jacob Katz, who will remodel the building into a garage.

Since the street railway abandoned its local lines on the Cape in May, 1920, the local territory has been served by bus lines of an independent company, thirteen old style electric cars which have remained in the service since the lines were abandoned will be dismantled.

## RADIO INTERFERENCE NOISES BILL OPPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12—A bill which would require the State to take some action to prevent noises on the air which interfere with radio reception was considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature yesterday, but failed to have any friends or supporters.

Those in opposition to the bill claimed that the State could do nothing unless it stopped every electric light and telephone circuit, every battery charger which sent out electrical emanations, and every machine or vehicle which in operation gave out an impulse on the ether.

## FOREIGN LOANS STUDY ADVISED

Senator Butler Raises Question of "Intensified Competition" Affecting America

Close study of the effect of the large exportation of American capital to European industrial centers was urged by William M. Butler (R.), United States Senator from Massachusetts, at the annual dinner of the Boston Chapter of American Institute of Banking at the Copley-Place hotel last night. Mr. Butler raised the question whether loans might be made to such an extent that they would intensify competition with American goods in the markets of the world.

Frederick Nelson of the Atlantic National Bank presided as toastmaster. In addition to Senator Butler, the speakers included Richard W. Hill, national secretary of the American Institute of Banking; Alfred Cutton Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Gov. Alvan F. Fuller, who addressed the bankers over the radio.

Mr. Butler said in part:

An American citizen who believes that our obligation is to maintain the American standard of living to the American people, I am asking whether there is any element of danger in the extraordinary export of American capital to European industrial centers which has gone on during the past year and which is already in flood even in the new year.

I am not attempting to advise or guide the American investor. It is his business and his business alone to determine whether or not the foreign securities are sound, whether they will yield a satisfactory return, and whether or not on the whole they will offer him a satisfactory investment, although it seems to me that a little further consideration which should be taken into account by the American investor—and that is for him, as a patriotic American, to consider the effect of his loan upon his own country.

American as Market

The backbone of our country for its upbuilding and development, the mainstay of its commercial products and always will be our agricultural and manufacturing industries. Their right to American support is paramount.

Each and every dollar in money loaned or provided for the upholding of manufacturers and agriculture abroad will have to be repaid to us. Its payment presupposes the successful operation of the foreign shipper.

The nations in which the investments are made will support them to a considerable extent, but there will be, and there is planned to be, as most of the time in the past there is, a greater variation.

That surplus will naturally seek the best markets in the world, and the chief of these markets is America.

## EDITORS NAMED FOR WESLEYAN WEEKLY

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., Feb. 12—At a recent meeting of the publications board of Wesleyan University, Daniel J. Marston of Yakima, Wash., was elected editor-in-chief of the Wesleyan Argus, the weekly publication of the university. The other members of the board elected were: Managing editor, Paul F. Douglass of Cincinnati, O.; associate editor, Philip H. Wheeler of Brattleboro, Vt.; and intercollegiate editor, William M. Mitchell of Portland.

At a meeting of the Skull and Ser-

pent Society, five members of the senior class were elected to membership. They are Charles W. Butler of San Francisco, Calif.; Fred Arthur Knobell, of Boston; George C. Thomas of New York; Pa.; Clifford S. Endicott of New Rochelle, N. Y., and John C. R. White of Philadelphia, who was recently chosen Rhodes Scholar from Connecticut.

## DIRECT PRIMARY LAW IN MAINE DEFENDED

### Petitions Against Proposed Repeal Widely Circulated

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special) — Defenders of the direct primary law, which is under attack in Maine at this legislative session, are widely circulating petitions, asking support of the present law and defeat of any measures proposing its repeal.

While the promoters of the petition realize that this activity may not avert the proposed referendum, they feel that it will have an educational influence and will greatly encourage those legislators who are championing the law.

Mrs. Athene G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., whose organization is active in support of the direct primary, because it feels certain "nothing would please the people more than to see this law repealed," makes this appeal to members of the W. C. T. U. through the State:

The Direct Primary Law was adopted in 1911 by a three to one vote of the people. It is serving its purpose by lessening the hold of the political machine and strengthening the power of the people in nominating candidates for office.

A bill, which we shall support, making enrollment mandatory over the State, is now before the Legislature.

Three Strand Baby Pearl-Necklace

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12 (Special) — The New Hampshire Senate yesterday defeated the bill to abolish the direct primary by 11 votes to 9. The Democrats and a minority of Republicans stood by the primary, while the majority of the Republican Senators voted to go back to the old caucus and convention system of nominating candidates, which prevailed in this State prior to 1910.

This decision brought to a close one of the keenest legislative battles of the session. Gov. John G. Winant undoubtedly would have vetoed the anti-primary bill, had it been enacted.

The nations in which the investments are made will support them to a considerable extent, but there will be, and there is planned to be, as most of the time in the past there is, a greater variation.

That surplus will naturally seek the best markets in the world, and the chief of these markets is America.

## PRIMARY LAW SAVED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Three Strand Baby Pearl-Necklace

STERLING RHINESTONES CLASP. Also make to order any length desired. Earrings to match. Mail orders filled.

N. SOLOMON

332 Morrison Street, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon

It takes just one  
teaspoonful  
of

Bobbink & Atkins

Roses

Spring Planting

An illustrated complete list of roses for spring planting will be ready to mail in early March. The list includes roses in all colors, among them, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Star of Tunis and other new and choice varieties.

It is the most complete and antique list ever published. We have several hundred thousand rose plants ready to ship.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

A complete catalog of Hardy Perennials, including a list of Hardy Herbaceous plants indicating flowering period, height and color.

In your request for catalog, state desired plants you intend to plant.

MURRAYSON, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

It takes just one  
teaspoonful  
of

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

To make a cupful  
of  
Mayonnaise  
completely satisfy-  
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SALAD

It takes just one  
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## ENTRY IN WORLD COURT FAVERED

### Petition to Memorialize Congress Again Before State Legislature

By reason of markedly changed conditions, the status of the petition that the Legislature of Massachusetts memorialize Congress to enact legislation providing for American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, is said at the State House today to be more favorable this year than at previous sessions. John Calder Gordon, executive secretary of the Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs and other organizations.

For the opposition, Walter R. Meins of Roxbury, Miss Margaret Taylor of Boston and Charles Gleacher of Boston were the only speakers. Mr. Meins spoke on his petition to the legislature to ask Congress to take no action looking to the United States' entering the Permanent Court. He said in part: "The path of the future is the future. The relations of America should be the same as the past—a policy of disengagement and complete political divorce from European affairs."

### POTATO BAN MAY BE RAISED

Senate must sooner or later consent to the action which the President proposed.

Fortunately, the other nations do not await our action. Many-ninth other nations are organizing the Court and they will continue to do so until the Court can begin its work.

It has already held six meetings and the seventh is now in progress.

It has handed down 12 opinions, and

a thirteenth opinion may be expected any day.

The Court has already made a big contribution to international law. It has already found its niche in world society.

#### Indorsement of Organizations

Mr. Gordon read indorsements of the World Court from the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Greater Boston Federation of the Queen's, the Queen Sisterhood, Daughters of Malta, the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs and other organizations.

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### POTATO BAN MAY BE RAISED

(Continued from Page 1)

days last week as the guest of Dr. Gilbert before sailing for England.

He is the chairman of the British committee for the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and Dr. Gilbert is chairman of the American committee.

One of Sir Daniel's last acts before leaving England early in January was to sign the potato embargo. Dr. Gilbert took up the question of the unfairness of the embargo and applied to Maine potatoes and convinced him that they might be shipped to England.

Sir Daniel said that the embargo was not in any

sense a commercial or trade embargo, but resulted solely from the desire of the Minister of Agriculture to protect the farmers of England from the potato beetle. If he could be shown that there was no danger of the introduction of the beetle from shipments of Maine potatoes,

it was said, he would consider lifting it. While he would make no definite promises as to what action he would take, Dr. Gilbert says he has every reason to believe that his decision will be favorable.

Sir Daniel will reach England on Saturday, and a cable message indicating the action to be taken on this side will be sent so as to reach him immediately after his arrival. Dr. Gilbert got in touch with Mr. Porter as the representative of the Potato Growers' Co-operative Association, and they agreed that Commissioner Washburn should be called in at once. He came to Boston today, and a course of action will be decided upon by night.

#### Court Functioning Successfully

Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law, Harvard Law School, summarized the sentiment of many other speakers when he said:

I sincerely hope the Massachusetts Legislature will go on record this year in favor of President Coolidge's proposal that the United States adhere to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Legislature has never expressed in his position, and he needs the support of the Legislature of his own State to meet the opposition in the Senate. It seems hardly probable that the Senate will take any action at this short session, but it is quite inevitable in my opinion that the

This, then, did in the permanent procedure of the Declaration of Independence by declaring that it was required "by decent respect for the opinions of mankind" and stating that "all men are created free and equal." Immediate entrance of the United States into the established World Court seems to me to be required by a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" and by every American tradition.

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—Continued from Page 1

## DANISH SOCIETY HOLDS SESSION

### A. Burr Comstock Discusses League of Nations and Its Attainments

The Danish Brotherhood, Lodge No. 47, of which A. C. Peterman is president and Willie Gordan is secretary, held its regular meeting last evening in Historic Hall, Boston. The brotherhood was organized 10 years ago and has about 250 members. The wives and friends of the members were in the audience last night.

The subject for the evening was the League of Nations. The speaker was A. Burr Comstock, Boston lawyer and a captain in the League Service during the war. Mr. Comstock said, in part:

At the present time over five-sixths of the nations of the world are members of the League. They comprise four-fifths of the world's area and three-fourths of its population. Over 4,000,000,000 people live in the member countries.

If this scheme is successful it will result in putting the Bell System in a position of special advantage when the Interstate Commerce Commission makes control of the telephone system.

The American Telephone and

Telegraph Company is the chief

beneficiary of any increase in rates

granted in Massachusetts through

its majority stock ownership and its

4% per cent bonus contract and

therefore in a position to profit

most. It should be required to appear before this Commission and explain the necessity for their receiving this additional revenue.

There is no doubt that the real

petitioner is the American Telephone

and Telegraph Company and that

any increase in rates granted in this

case will be an increase in rates in

fact for all other telephone and

telegraph companies.

The telephone and telegraph

companies in this country

are the "youngest candidates" for

the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This motion is not novel or origi-

nal with me but the suggestion has

been made by the Public Utilities

Commission in this country

in nearly every telephone case presented by associated companies of the Bell System and in many cases

the Bell System and in many cases

the stamp would ordinarily be,

written in his homely handwriting,

"A. Lincoln."

There is also a manuscript of

Lincoln's second inaugural address.

It is interlined and edited partly by

the President in his own handwriting

and partly in the handwriting of John

Hay, later Secretary of State and at

that time Lincoln's private secretary.

Other Exercises

It is also interesting to remember

at this time that the famous Lincoln

collection, owned by William Nolen,

for many years famous Harvard

tutor, was bequeathed to the Harvard Library.

This remarkable collection

consists not only of books,

transportation and facilities of communication throughout Europe. The League is in no sense a superstate. In fact, it is not a state at all as it has no power to command action and, generally speaking, the Council can only reach decisions by unanimous vote.

Special Exercises Planned

### WIDER INQUIRY SCOPE SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

can Telephone & Telegraph Company, and not with the local offices of the New England Company; that is in and out of the movement on the part of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to raise rates throughout the country and to have the value of the telephone system greater than the name of the local companies fixed as nearly as possible on the cost of the reproduction of these properties.

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Special Exercises Planned

### BOSTON GROUPS HONOR LINCOLN

(Continued from Page 1)

at Park Square Monument and at City Club

Urged by the Lincoln Day pro-

gram of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller

and the vigorous public desire to

pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln,

many offices, the stock exchange and

most brokers' offices in the city were

closed today in order that employees

might join in the various exercises

## WOMEN SEEKING JURY SERVICE

Two Measures Heard at State House by Committee on Judiciary

"There is not the slightest binding or reasonable objection to women serving on juries in Massachusetts," asserted John P. Feeney today at the public hearing held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House before the joint legislative committee on judiciary of which Senator Walter Shuey of Cohasset is ranking chairman.

The auditorium seated today some 200 more citizens today, the greater part of them being women, to hear the discussion on the bill of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters proposing legislation to make women, with certain exceptions, liable for service as jurors, and the measure filed for the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Council for Women.

**Bills Presented**

Mrs. Helen G. Roth, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, introduced the first bill, while Thomas H. O'Neil, of Boston, a Representative in the General Court, filed the bill for the Massachusetts Council of Women.

Mrs. Jessie Barron of the council of women conducted the hearing for the bill her organization sponsored, while Mrs. Roth had general charge of the hearing for the women voters' bill.

Both were among the early speakers for the measure, which is opposed by several leaders in the campaign against equal suffrage before the amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted.

The argument for the measures emphasized that the responsibility of citizens given women as voters did not end with their privilege to vote but that is included, undoubtedly, the duty to sit as jurors in the courts of the state.

**Exemptions Provided**

The exemptions proposed are made to include mothers of families with small children for whom they must care. The other exemptions are in many ways similar to those which now have her which Mr. Feeney, in his argument, which drew for him liberal applause, asserted to be entirely too broad.

Mr. Frank B. Hall of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Council of Women, made an argument for the bill this organization sponsored, declaring that the time was ripe for legislation.

Mr. Feeney said that there would not be any huge expense as is protracted by opponents to these measures in the way of altering the court houses of the State. He insisted that that of Suffolk County was in need of extensive alterations now and that this was true of other court buildings.

**PISON COMPETITION WITH LABOR OPPOSED**

Opposition to prison labor as an unfair factor in free competition was expressed by A. F. Allison, secretary of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, in his address last night at the dinner of the retailers, wholesalers, and salesmen in the clothing and men's furnishing trade at the Chamber of Commerce Building. He said that prison-made products should be used exclusively for state consumption.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. P. J. H. Dyer, Dover, N. H.

Albert E. J. Hurd, Dover, N. H.

Mr. H. H. Capitta, Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. Grace C. T. T. Dyer, Dover, N. H.

Misses Young, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Ida C. White, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. C. L. Guglielmo, Georgetown, Ky.

Mrs. John A. Gartmayer, Indianapolis, Ind.

**Peace**

Show Your

Happiness

Gratitude

Friendship

Love

Let

**FLOWERS**

Tell Your Message

—2—

Joseph Foerster Co.

CHICAGO

Distributors of

Foerster Flowers

—2—

"Ask

Your Florist"

## INQUIRY ON 'GAS' PRICE PROBABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

bill which the judiciary committee decided today to report favorably on Friday.

Section 1. The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three members of the General Assembly for the purpose of investigating the cost of production and marketing of gasoline within the State. Each member of said commission shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties before entering upon the same.

Section 2. The members of the commission shall be appointed by the Governor.

Section 3. Such commission is authorized to cause any witness to appear before it by subpoena or other appropriate process, and to cause the production before it of any book, record, document or file by whomsoever it may be in the power of the commission to demand, and may furnish in the same manner as any court of record in prosecuting for contempt.

Section 4. Such commission is authorized to employ such attorneys, agents, assistants, investigators and stenographers as it may require.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect from its passage.

**RAINY GIRLS CONFER DEGREES**

Exemplify Ritual at 'Anniversary of Keystone Chapter'

Degree work of Boston Assembly

Nov. 1, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, was exemplified at the anniversary meeting of the Keystone Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Roxbury, Tuesday night. There were approximately 600 persons present.

The division was filled to capacity. More than 15 Grand officers witnessed the work. Among them were Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Matron of Massachusetts; Kenneth C. Dunlop, Grand Patron; and Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary.

Miss Edan Dodge, Worthy Matron of the Keystone Chapter, and Harry H. Holt, Worthy Patron.

Members of the Order of the Rainy Girls, which is composed of girls from 13 to 18 years whose parents or relatives are of Massachusetts Eastern Star affiliations, who officiated last night were: Katherine Cooper, Worthy Adviser; Evelyn Ham, Associate Adviser; Martha Silva, Secretary; Joseph Lane, treasurer; Pauline Myles, Chaplain; Ruth Ham, Drill Leader; Millie Harding, Charity; Myrtle Rowell, Hope; Ade Adelaide, Faith; Janie Pagan, Love; Elsie

Practitioners' Records

A simple and complete loose leaf system of records. Sheets 5½" x 8". Samples and price sent on request.

P. R. BOOK COMPANY

21 Westmoreland Street, Brookline, Mass.

**SHOE WORKERS STRIKE**

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Six hundred shoe workers employed by the local Perry Company struck on the forenoon following the posting of a notice of 16 per cent reduction in wages. The concern manufactures men's shoes and employs about 1200 operatives.

**25 Years' Experience**

in buying, selling and appraising

DIAMONDS enables us to render a direct and personal service to readers of The Christian

Science Monitor. Save 20% to

40% on purchase price.

**Traub's**

Established 25 years in Yonkers selling

high grade watches and Diamonds.

104 New Main St. Tel. 1455 Yonkers

**Practitioners' Records**

A simple and complete loose leaf system

of records. Sheets 5½" x 8". Samples

and price sent on request.

P. R. BOOK COMPANY

21 Westmoreland Street, Brookline, Mass.

**How The Copeland Grew During 1924**

Note These "Fourteen Points" About Los Angeles

1. Bank Clearing increased from \$7,000,000

2. Total deposits in Los Angeles bank now

3. Approximately \$1,000,000,000, of which \$450,

4. 27,000,000 are original in savings accounts.

5. 25,000,000 of value of bank notes.

6. Building Permits during 1924 totalled \$100,

7. Los Angeles maintaining her place as the fourth American city in volume of

8. Shipping at the Los Angeles harbor has

9. Los Angeles is the second largest port in the United States.

10. Los Angeles is the second largest port in the United States.

11. Gasoline motor installations in 1924 increased

12. Gasoline motor installations in 1924 increased

13. School attendance was 14.5% greater in

14. Rainfall during the autumn of 1924 increased

15. The population of Los Angeles has now

16. passed the 1,000,000 mark.

**All-Year Club of Southern California**

Club of

Southern California

17. All-Year Club of Southern California

18. Los Angeles, California.

19. Please send me information about the year around vacation

20. possibilities in Southern California. I want to come in

21. winter ( ) summer. (Please check opposite reason

22. which you are most interested.)

23. Name

24. Address

25. City

26. State

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LINCOLN LETTER AT HARVARD  
DISCUSSES ANCESTRAL HOME

Whether Emancipator's Forebears First Settled at Hingham, Mass., a Long Debated Question—Reproduction of Famous Log Cabin Opened at Milton

In December, 1859, Abraham Lincoln wrote, in his own hand, a letter, a transcript of which is in Widener Library of Harvard University, which sought to make clear from his own knowledge of his family's history how inevitable was the uncertainty as to whether his ancestors had been among those Lincolns who came across the water and settled in Hingham, Mass., in the seventeenth century.

A man whose memory is being celebrated today wrote: "I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia of undistinguished families, second families, perhaps. I should say that my mother was of a family named Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams County, and others in Mason County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham, emigrated from Rock County, Virginia, to Kentucky, in 1781-2, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians; not in battle, but by stealth when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than similarity in Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like."

## History of the Lincolns

It is set forth in the "Lincoln Families of Massachusetts," published in 1865 in Boston by D. Clapp & Son, that all the Lincolns in the country are the descendants of those Lincoln who first settled at Hingham, on the South Shore of Massachusetts. The whole family, particularly the parts of the country, even in the most remote parts of the country, has been traced to the place of its settlement. It has been found to be Hingham and when it could not be traced to Hingham, it could not be traced to any other place.

This version, which has been compiled by a lineal descendant of the Hingham Lincolns, goes on to show that much evidence has been collected which, while it has not proven conclusively that the President's ancestors settled in Hingham, lends considerable support to the opinion that they did. Hingham was formally settled in 1635 by the Rev. Percy Hobart. In 1636, houseslots were granted: Thomas Lincoln, miller; to Thomas Lincoln, weaver, and to Thomas Lincoln, cooper. In 1633 grants were also made to Thomas Lincoln, husbandman, and to Stephen Lincoln, his brother. In 1644 it was Daniel Lincoln, who was one of the "young men" of the settlement, and in 1637 Samuel Lincoln, brother of Thomas, the weaver, came to this country and settled also in Hingham.

## Search of Ancestry Record

It is in the direction of Samuel Lincoln that search has been made for the ancestry of the President. Samuel's sons were Daniel, Mordecai, and Thomas, and among others of his descendants were Mordecai, Abraham, and Isaac. In 1845 the President wrote another letter to a friend in which he said: "My father's name is Thomas. My grandfather's name was Thomas. My great-grandfather's name was Rockingham County in Virginia to Kentucky about 1782. We have had a vague tradition in the family that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and that he was a Quaker. Further than this I have never heard anything." Later in the same year the President wrote: "I think I have heard that my grandfather had four brothers, Isaac, Jacob, Josiah, and Thomas. It is my father's understanding that Abraham, Mordecai, and Thomas are old family names of ours. Upon this similarity in names, he has depended much upon the records of the Hingham community. It is well known that these three names found among the first Hingham settlers.

President Lincoln first came to New England in 1844. He campaigned then in Worcester, Lowell, Dedham, Roxbury, Chelsea and Cambridge, and on Sept. 22 made an address in Tremont Temple. Successful as the speeches were at the time, they were not long remembered and five years later it was said that Lincoln was practically forgotten, "largely unknown in New England. Twelve years later he returned to New England upon another mission as is well known.

The controversy which arose by his settlement to definite relate the great President to the history of Hingham does not materially progress. The supposition that the early settlers, about whom much information is available, were his ancestors satisfies many more people, however, than it leaves in doubt.

## Replica of Lincoln Cabin

No celebration of the Lincoln anniversary could be complete without a pilgrimage to the replica of the Lincoln Cabin which Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes opened on her estate at 215 Adams Street in Milton today.

## RAW FURS

From the Canadian Northwest. No export duty. Quality guaranteed. MARMOT, BEAVER, RABBIT, MINK, LYNX, OTTER, FOX, ERMINIE, ETC. HELEN C. PORTER Dec. 18, Price, George, B. C.

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## Interior of Reproduction of Lincoln Log Cabin



The Cabin at Milton, Mass., Was Built After a Visit to the Original at Hodgenville, Ky., and a Careful Study and Measurement of All Details. The Corner Stone Was Laid Nov. 19, 1923, by Mrs. George L. Tolbert, Who Saw Lincoln Nominated.

LINCOLN'S FIRST BALLOT CAST  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

Poll Book at Springfield, Ill., Shows Record of Its Preference—Slavery Question Led Him to Align Himself Definitely With Republicans

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence) — That Abraham Lincoln, elected to the Presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket, once voted the Democratic ticket is brought out in an examination of the old poll books

days. Little campaigning was carried on, nor was there a chance for ticket peddling or ballot-box stuffing. Before two austere gentlemen, seated at a table, with poll book before them, Abraham Lincoln is said to have appeared to indicate his choice of candidates.

## Simple Voting Method

One sheet of paper registered the votes of all. The names of the candidates appeared across the top and the election clerks had only to write A. Lincoln on the left side and ask him his choice, which they indicated by a check in the proper column.

It was for James Turney, candidate for Congress, that Lincoln cast his vote in this manner. Although there were no party symbols on the ballots at that time and the voting was purely verbal, James Turney was a Democrat and was so designated in the election of 1833, when he succeeded in being elected to Congress.

That Lincoln's personal background at that time was that of Jacksonian democracy is not to be wondered at. He, like many other boys, had, upon reaching the age of 21, accepted the policies of his father's political party. Thomas Lincoln was a staunch Jacksonian Democrat and remained such during his lifetime.

## Favored Democratic Issues

In his campaign as candidate for the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in 1832 on the Whig ticket,

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## A Child Neighbor's Memories of Lincoln in Springfield

Mary Todd Melvin Dewing, Who Was Named for Mrs. Lincoln, Tells Family Anecdotes

Mary Todd Melvin Dewing tells her recollections of Abraham Lincoln as a Springfield neighbor. My father and mother were very close friends of the Lincolns. My mother was so fond of Mrs. Lincoln that it was decided before I came into this world that I should prove to be a girl I should bear her name. The Lincolns lived just a block from us in Springfield, Ill., and the night before I was born Mrs. Lincoln gave a party. The following morning she sent her carriages to my mother and me. I was unable to go, but my mother said, "I have a taste of it, but mother told me it was a large pyramid of macaroons." Personally, I remember just two incidents touching the Lincolns, but I have heard father and mother and my older brothers speak of them so much that I feel as though I had been personally acquainted with the family.

My father, Dr. Samuel Melvin, kept a store in Springfield. In the back room he had a rosewood chess table, and whenever Mr. Lincoln had an hour of leisure he would drop in, and if father was not busy the two of them would go back there and play chess. They were both good players and pretty evenly matched. I have these definite moments that father learned to know and appreciate Abraham Lincoln. Father often said:

### The Literary Bureau

A few evenings before Mr. Lincoln left for Washington, Mrs. Grimesley, the only daughter of Dr. Todd, who was Mrs. Lincoln's uncle, invited a few of Lincoln's intimate friends to the home of Dr. Todd to a little farewell party. They were all assembled, and Lincoln was late. When he came, he brought with him a little black satchel. This was bulging with something heavy. He gave it to Mrs. Grimesley, and with a smile explained:

"Gentlemen, this is my literary bureau."

He asked Mrs. Grimesley to take care of it until he should return to Springfield, but added, that if he should not return for it, she was to make any disposition of it she thought best. Mrs. Grimesley put it away. Little did any of those present dream what circumstances it was to be opened and the contents revealed.

### With a Little Cap

When the Lincoln had been in Washington a month or so, Captain Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother, was making a trip to Springfield, and Mrs. Lincoln sent in his care a letter to my mother, and with a little box in which was a cap for me. Here is the letter:

Washington, April 27, 1861.

My dear Mrs. Melvin: I have just left for Springfield and will be there for a week. I have enclosed some photographs of the boys, and a little bonnet for my baby. Please give my regards to all. The soldiers are guarding us, and if there is no hope in numbers we have every reason to feel secure. We can only

trust in God.

With kind regards to your family and all friends I remain ever sincerely,

MARY LINCOLN.

### Lincoln's Gratitude

It was the following year when my father and mother went up to Washington. My father went to call on the President. After the first greetings were over, and a few words exchanged, Mr. Lincoln said:

"Well, Dr. Melvin, and what can I do for you?"

"Not a thing, not a thing in the world, Mr. Lincoln," replied Father. "I came up to make a little friendly call like we used to do in Springfield."

"Mr. Lincoln seemed a bit surprised, smiled, and then looked very serious. In a moment he jumped from his chair, crossed the room, and again shook hands with my father.

"I have to shake hands with you well, Dr. Melvin," he said heartily.

"You're the first man from Spring-

## How Brown University Treasures John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s Gift of Lincolniana



Photograph by The Library Bureau

TRUMAN BARTLETT'S STATUE OF LINCOLN DOMINATES THE ROOM WHICH CONTAINS MORE THAN 7000 ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE LIFE OF THE ENAMICATOR

## McLellan Lincoln Collection Installed in John Hay Library

Henry L. Koopman, Librarian, Arranges Treasures With Thought for Safety, Beauty, Congruity, and Accessibility to Public

field who has been to see me who didn't have an ax to grind. Since you haven't asked any favors, I'm going to reward you. The city is harder to maintain than Lincoln, you know, and you must have a pass to get about. But I will send my carriage for your use tomorrow. You will take Mrs. Melvin and the other Springfield friends who are with you, and go where you wish, unquestioned."

Mr. Lincoln had so much appreciated the fact that an old neighbor and friend should call just for friendship's sake that he extended this great courtesy to him. In turn, it was hard for them to express their appreciation of his kind act.

Mr. Lincoln loved his home and friends in Springfield, and spoke of them with much feeling many times.

He looked forward to returning and taking his place among them after his term of office should be over.

### News of Assassination

I remember very well when the news of the assassination came. I was five years old and sleeping in my little trundle bed beside the huge four-poster that had been the Lincoln's. Our nurse, Mary, had been to market early in the morning and she returned with the news. I remember my father sitting straight up in his big bed and exclaiming,

"Is it possible? Is it possible? Who could think of killing so great and good a man!!!"

Not long after, almost the same company that had met at Mrs. Grimesley's that night to bid Lincoln farewell met in the same place.

They talked of their friend and some remembered the black bunting that Lincoln had left. Mrs. Grimesley went to get it, and in the presence of all it was opened. It contained manuscripts of lectures, some of which had been delivered, and some of which had not used. But these were prepared after the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and were given in a lyceum lecture course.

Each of the men present put his hand in the bag and drew forth a manuscript. Father drew two, both on the subject of "Science and Invention." One of these he later disposed of, but the other is to remain in our family.

"I have to shake hands with you well, Dr. Melvin," he said heartily.

"You're the first man from Spring-

Charles Woodbury McLellan to come north after the surrender of Johnston's Army in 1865. Upon that pass John Hay had written, succinctly "He is a good egg."

When Mr. McLellan passed away in 1918 his Lincolniana went to the supervision of the American Art Association for sale at auction. The association waived certain of its rights, sacrificed certain revenues that would ordinarily have come to it when the negotiations that finally resulted in Mr. Rockefeller's purchase were opened.

### One of Five Collectors

Mr. McLellan was one of five important collectors of Lincolniana. Sometimes sacrifices of personal gain and triumph were necessary in order that the efforts of all might progress evenly. The five frequently compared notes and divided up the possibilities at successive auctions.

The first famous Lincoln collector in the United States was Andrew Boyd of Troy, N. Y. He began collecting Lincolniana in Lincoln's own day. In time the Boyd collection passed to William H. Lambert of Philadelphia and became the nucleus of a remarkably fine, large assemblage. The almost equally fine Judd Stewart collection has passed to

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Henry E. Huntington and is now in California. Among other collections are those of Joseph B. Oldfield, collection of Moline, Ill.; of Judge Proh of Minneapolis; of Oliver Barrett of Chicago, which evolved out of the Gunther collection and which is made up almost entirely of Lincoln manuscripts.

The earliest item in the McLellan collection is the certificate of entry on 400 acres of land in Kentucky in 1780 by Abram Linkhorn, grandfather of the president. Twenty-five documents and letters, including records of his three legal partnerships, cover his legal career. The earliest is dated 1838 and is signed also by Stephen A. Douglas. There is a fine political letter which mentions Zachary Taylor as "Old Zach." A letter to "Friend White," 1860, regrets that Lincoln cannot be in Buffalo because he must be in Brooklyn to give an address. There is the famous "McLellan Letter," written April 6, 1858, to a committee which had invited Lincoln to make a speech at a celebration of Jefferson's birthday to be held by the Republicans. This letter has never been correctly printed in full. Even the papers of 1858 marred the text and it has been said that the closest

copy of it that has appeared in print had 50 mistakes.

There is the graceful and delicate letter to Lady Villiers who had informed the British Ambassador of her desire for a Lincoln Autograph.

"Mrs. Lyon has informed me that Lady Villiers has expressed a wish for my autograph. I beg that her ladyship will accept the assurance of my sincere gratification at this opportunity to subscribe myself,

Very Truly, Her Ladyship's Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln."

Arrangement of the Collection

The room selected by Henry L. Koopman, Librarian at the John Hay Library, is small and looks out over beautiful old trees. It is joined by a heavy door with the next room which contains a remarkable collection of Lincolniana. The walls in the Lincoln Room have been softly tinted above the bronze, several dignified, grained cases that extend around the room and hold books and broadsides. Cases for very large volumes, with their glazed upper sections for medals and similar small items are set in the central space of the room, all arranged with a deft taste for proportion and an atmosphere of congruity with the flavor of the room's treasures. In a niche in the figure of Lincoln, modeled by Truman Bartlett, dated 1877. It represents the high achievement of an artist who, knowing the individuality of his subject, desired to go beneath surface portraiture and to reach the character, the rugged virtue, the strength, the loneliness of the man who knew as well what it was to be hard and shrewd as to be kind and gentle. It is an eloquent endorsement of all that those coming into the room seek.

Mr. Rockefellers has done all such pilgrims an inestimable service. Dr. Koopman, in his administration, and in his generous arrangement for its accessibility to the public, has added to that service. To them, to the heirs of Mr. McLellan who have helped in the final arrangement of the collection, to the American Art Association, for its co-operation, a debt is owed, "a debt repaying," as has been already written, "only in the diffusion of a knowledge that benefits the debtor himself."

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## Andre Beck

founder and organizer of the famous Longchamps Restaurant, announces the opening of the

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at 746 Madison Avenue

between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, New York.

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He hopes not only to maintain this reputation for serving of the finest food, but to extend by appealing to the discriminating taste of his many friends and patrons, the atmosphere, the more congenial atmosphere and a most excellent service.

A cordial invitation is thus extended for all to return again,

with the assurance that a meal will be an enjoyable event.

Mr. Rockefellers has done all such

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330 Samples Upon Request

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1231 Cherry Street, Philadelphia

Quietly situated but close to business district

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Open from 8 A.M. until 8 P.M.

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the little dainty things so dear to a woman's heart.

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Opposite Mendel's Restaurant.

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can be obtained in its

finished wood or any scheme of decoration.

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finished wood or any scheme of decoration.

can be obtained in its



## PRINCETON HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

## Wrestling Team Expected to Show Up Well Against Harvard and Yale

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11 (Special)—Despite the fact that the Princeton University wrestling team has lost the first three meets on its schedule, followed of the Orange and Black expect to see the team show a steady improvement as the season advances. Stevens Institute will be the next team on the Tigers' schedule and this will be followed with a meet against Harvard at Cambridge, with two meets that the Tigers are most desirous of.

Coach C. E. Foster, who is in his first year here, is still optimistic. With Capt. T. V. Buttrey '28, the best eastern amateur in the 145-pound class as shown by his first place in the Eastern Olympic trials, and with a wealth of good material with which to work, the Tiger mentor is confident that his men will develop by the time Harvard and Yale are met. Wrestling has proved a good sport at Princeton since the days of C. C. Carpenter '21, who held one of the foremost of professional heavyweight wrestlers to a draw as the "Masked Wrestler" after the class of 1920 had been eliminated and the appointment of Foster, former Mercersburg Academy coach, and more recently coach of the majority of sports at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, is expected to bring about a reversal in the Tigers' display of Princeton's creation of late years.

## Capitals Is A Star

In Captain Buttrey, the Tigers have a real star. While able to make the 145-pound weight limit, he has the build and strength of a 160-pounder, and uses his strength to great advantage. His knowledge of the mat game. He started on his freshman team two years ago, and is without doubt the outstanding performer on this year's mat team. At the present time he is the best hope Princeton has in the intercollegiate championships to be held at Columbia in March. After winning the eastern title in the Olympic trials, Buttrey was forced to accept a place which just left him on the national team; but the world is in his favor in preparation for the next Olympiad.

In the 115-pound class three men are showing some ability. G. Good '27 of New Rochelle, N. Y., stars in the 115-pound class for Princeton, his chief asset in addition to fair wrestling skill being his aggressiveness, which gives him the advantage over his competitors. J. T. Crommelin '25 and D. J. McNamee '25, both of New Rochelle, have the advantage in experience and the right to carry the Orange and Black colors on the mat by only a slight margin, while Harry, who is one of the crew coxswains, has the most muscle and spirit of all, and, although he has much to learn about the technic of the game, is doing well, considering his inexperience. Either of the latter two men may supplant Good as first-string varsity lightweight.

## Three Men Stand Out

Three men stand out in the 125-pound class—H. A. Royster '27, B. F. Jefferson '26, and A. T. Tekirian '27. Royster, who comes from Balaie, N. C., will be regular in all probability, but was unable to take the leading role in the 125-pound class. Maplewood N. J., is also very good and shows possibilities in his first match in the Boys' Club meet. Jefferson has had experience on the varsity squad before, and is developing rapidly. He is a good and steady wrestler. While none of these men have been showing championship caliber, under Coach Foster's tutelage it is not improbable that some lightweight will improve to a degree and will be a serious contender for titanic honors.

The 135 and 145-pound classes show an unusual development, with L. R. Styvaytis '27, a regular and star performer of last year, now a main man in the 145-pound class, forced by the excellence of his captain to reduce to 135 pounds and earn a place for himself in the lighter-weight division. Styvaytis, who came to the 145-pound class, is good and will wrestle in the 135-pound class, forced by the weight. He has as opponents H. E. Ambler '27, who wrestled at 135 pounds last year, and is now in excellent condition, giving Styvaytis a good battle for the class honors in the event of the former 145-pounder making the lower-weight limit. W. D. Derr '27 of Wilmette, Ill., has had a good year, and might develop into first-string material this winter. Richard France '25 of Baltimore, Md., has been out for the squad before, and is steadily improving.

Captain Buttrey held his veteran Boys' Club opponent to a draw in the first meet, and won one of the two events taken by Princeton against Lehigh. G. O. Seward '27, of East Orange, N. J., is a fine pace-setter in the 135-pound class, and will oppose Styvaytis for second place honors in the event of the latter being unable to qualify in the 135-pound class.

## Coach Is A Winner

At the 158-pound weight, P. H. Conklin '27, of Scranton, Pa., who won the Boys' Club match, and one of the two against Lehigh and at this point of the season looks like one of the best men on the team. He is strong and aggressive and, while he does not weigh 165, B. Smith '27, is ineligible to compete at present, and with C. R. Gleason '26, a man of fair ability, completes the list of 158-pounders. T. G. Platz '26, who finished third in the 158-pound class last year, is a good wrestler for Princeton in the 175-pound division in the first meet, and is a big, strong man. A. M. Helmrich '26, of Summit, N. J., is out for the mat game for the time being, while he is away up north, but will be back in time to compete in the 175-pound class.

At the 188-pound weight, P. H. Conklin '27, of Scranton, Pa., who won the Boys' Club match, and one of the two against Lehigh and at this point of the season looks like one of the best men on the team. He is strong and aggressive and, while he does not weigh 165, B. Smith '27, is ineligible to compete at present, and with C. R. Gleason '26, a man of fair ability, completes the list of 158-pounders.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12 (Special)—By taking both games here yesterday Paulette Natalie of this city captured the 1925 national championship for Seaback of Boston in the National Championship Pocket-Billard League. Natalie's scores were 94 to 53 in the morning and 96 to 76 in 22 innings with a high run of 27 against 88 for Seaback. They start a series in Boston today.

## Canadiens Move Up to Tie for Second

## NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	For	Against	Pts.
Hamilton	12	0	6	100	85	32
St. Patricks	12	0	7	98	82	31
Canadiens	12	2	5	75	42	31
Quebec	12	1	10	63	52	12
Montreal	12	0	12	54	46	11
Boston	8	0	12	37	57	4

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 11 (Special)—Within a minute of the opening of the game between the Canadiens and Ottawa Senators here last night W. Boucher scored a goal for the locals and he followed this with two more within the first eight minutes, giving the Red men a two-goal lead.

The Canadiens scored a goal and continued their scoring streak and lead 6 to 0 at the end of the first period. They outscored their opponents 3 to 1 in the second but were outscored 2 to 1 in the third.

The Tigers had another score in the game but were outscored 2 to 1 in the third. The final score was 7 to 1. The victory put the Canadiens back on second place in the N. H. L. standings and gave the Senators the hard task of overcoming a three point margin in the remaining games.

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Each team was without the services of one of its regular defense men. Sprague Cleghorn being missing from the Canadiens and W. B. Bowles from the Tigers. Cleghorn's absence did not seem to have any effect on the Canadiens' defensive ability, while Clancy was greatly missed although Gorman, the coach, was not. The defense was completely baffled by their dazzling exhibition. Each one of the three scored three goals and they were all strong was the back checking of the locals.

It was the worst defeat that an Ottawa team has had in the 145-pound class in years and the last scoring game of the present M. H. L. season. The greater part of the play was in the visitors' end of the rink and it was not until the final period when the pace quickened that Ottawa even had a chance. The Fullman Football Club of Chicago also advanced to the second round by subduing the Sparta Athletic and Benevolent Association by the score of 4 goals to 1.

## KANSAS STATE BREAKS ITS LOSING STREAK

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 12 (Special)—Kansas State Agricultural College broke its losing streak at the expense of Grinnell College, playing the game on Saturday night. The visitors had always won its way in the semi-finals and final round of the national trophy race during previous years, and represented the Illinois team against the Illinois team from other states. The Fullman Football Club of Chicago also advanced to the second round by subduing the Sparta Athletic and Benevolent Association by the score of 4 goals to 1.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 12 (Special)—Kans. State Agricultural College won its 10th straight game in the first round occurred Sunday in Chicago when the Brickyakers' Soccer Club of that city was defeated by the Olympic Club of Chicago. The Brickyakers' team had always won its way in the semi-finals and final round of the national trophy race during previous years, and represented the Illinois team against the Illinois team from other states. The Fullman Football Club of Chicago also advanced to the second round by subduing the Sparta Athletic and Benevolent Association by the score of 4 goals to 1.

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## Architecture—Musical Events—Art News

## Michigan Artists' Annual Exhibit

Detroit, Feb. 9—Special Correspondence  
MORE than 400 pictures by living Michigan painters, selected by an able jury from about 750 are on view in the Detroit Institute of Arts. The collection is not only twice as large as usual but is decidedly more progressive, refreshing and intriguing than ever. The 10 prizes have been given to work that is at least toward the modern. While the Scarab Club Gold Medal winner, John P. Wicker, has contributed practically the only decidedly outstanding picture, "Autumn," an almost Oriental theme, the average is certainly prophetic of vital growth in the vicinity of Detroit.

The oils exhibit a more finished style of painting than latterly. There still appears a popular enthusiasm for the out-of-door pictures treated with the wild light and atmospheric character of impressionism. But this year, as never before, there are practically no radical pictures, although more work is of the primitive and cubistic phases of post-impressionism. Another mark is that of attractiveness.

The drawings and water colors are most encouraging. Perhaps the four prizes given in these departments have been an added inspiration. There are a few pieces of sculpture, nine by Samuel Cashwan alone, who won the Scarab Club Gold Medal last year. In handling of volumes, rhythmic line and plastic composition they are distinctly aesthetic, while interpreting in three-dimensional sculpture an abstract idea.

## The Jury's Choices

The jury that made the selection was composed of Leon Kroll, the well-known progressive painter from New York City, Henry G. Keller, an impressionistic painter from Cleveland and William J. Edmundson, also a Cleveland artist, together with two local men, Romuald Kryzanowski and Percy Ives, the former radical in impulse, the latter naturally rather conservative. These last two were selected by a vote of the Scarab Club itself.

This jury made the following awards:

The Scarab Club Gold Medal to Mr. John P. Wicker for "Autumn." His was considered the most important contribution to the success of the exhibition. In it a rather Eastern, rhythmic composition reveals a half draped figure seated in a landscape. Mr. Wicker has been painting and conducting an art school for years. His work has improved steadily. This picture with its symphony of tranquillity, its symphony of composition of undulating lines and masses, with its sequence of greens balanced by the reds, all in pastel shades, surely deserves the laurel. Incidentally, the long, patient work, the masterful technique, has paid, for it is sufficiently good to transmit the artist's concept in a perfected and pleasant manner. It is a truly aesthetic creation. The figure is neither too definitely Eastern nor Western. She is a joy in her blue and lacquer colored drapery, against the rolling landscape with its winding roads and trees. A soothing, silvery shimmer holds all in a sense of mystery.

The Frank C. Hecker prize for the best figure subject in oil went to Mr. Leon A. Makelski of Ann Arbor for a delightful painting, "Portrait of Mrs. A. G. Pelikan," a rich composition of blues, copper tones and violets. A figure half reclining on the floor, a polished kettle and a rush-covered chair make an unusual but pleasant horizontal panel.

The Austin A. Howe prize of \$100 for the best drawing went to Walter Speck of Detroit for a reclining nude. Another one by him of two figures in an interior is created as if by magic with but a few lines and broad gray planes. By the window he has expressed the maximum. His drawing is as artistic yet as satisfying as Degas at times. Some people have liked his work better than anything else in the exhibit.

The Frederick Zeigen Prize to one who has never before received an

award in the Annual Exhibition for Michigan Artists, went to Alice Harris Hart for her mural decoration, "Human Progress." Slightly reminiscent of the Venetian Renaissance, it is distinctly mural and of good decorative color handling in powder blues, saffron yellows and tan-orange. She is a ne wwoman to this year, but is receiving recognition for her good work in numerous commissions.

The Mrs. Neville Walker first prize for a water color went to Sari Kryzanowski for a "Portrait of My Sister." It is, perhaps, rather like a drawing with water color washes, toward the Gauguin imitators, but with all well-composed in harmonious colors of equal intensity and value. The sisters in pale yellow are schematized, like silhouettes, and in the same plane with the pea-green background and magenta vase of peonies. The artist is self-taught and has been working seriously certainly not more than three years. She is perhaps the most radical painter in the City of Detroit. Her picture, the winning picture is not extreme, but an attractive decoration well conceived and executed with masterful talent.

The Mrs. Neville Walker second prize went to Hugh Monahan for "The Washbowl," which but for its small dimensions and insignificance might be said to "out-Matisse Matisse" in some of the latter's "Interior" or similar "harmonies of color"!

## Other Awards

The trustees of the Detroit Museum of Art Founders' Society awarded the three prizes which they annually give. The first was a unanimous choice, a bronze of an amusing Negress pickaninny, as fine as a Verrocchio in spirit and technique, by Horace F. Colby. The second prize was given to Zoltan Szabo, for his oil, a summer panel, "Vacation Time," of young bathers in a boat and by the stream, enjoying life to the full. It is interesting to see that this artist has departed from his penchant for Van Gogh, reverting to a more strictly impressionistic manner.

The third prize they gave to Miss Mildred Williams for "Early Evening in Brittany." She has six pictures on view, all painted "like a man," both in color and style, in effectively balanced colors. Perhaps the best in volume was her "Picnic," sold before the exhibit opened, she has just returned from France, helped, not hurt, by her study there, for she now is quite individual. Her pictures interpret her own vitality, as well as the forces in nature.

## Extremes

Aside from a few drawings and water colors, there are practically no pictures that could be called either too conservative or too radical. A member of the jury, Percy Ives, exhibits the most photographic "Portrait" of "O. C. Schantz." As some one has said, it certainly does look as if the man in blue coat and white trousers would step out of the frame. But "art is art because it is not life." Strangely enough, the most radical picture is by a four-year-old prodigy (7), Nancy Johnson. Her picture (7), "Water," is a combination of splashes of color without form. It is less definite than the most advanced form of post-impressionism, but it has passed by the age of the contributor.

The most impressive water colors are by four very individual artists. The first, in brilliancy, somewhat reminiscent of those by John LaFarge and Winslow Homer, is by Gien Kryzanowski, a member of the jury, whose still-lifes are almost as good as those of the Carlsens. The best is of apple-blossoms in a china finger jar of blue and white on a dull red-lacquer table with a background of the most delicious greenish yellow. Emotional in color, it is a decoration executed with a technique worthy of its spirit. This Polish artist is one of the best in Michigan, a third, a physician, who has studied and worked all over the world. He believes that every painting should convey an idea, should be designed in color and be decorative.

In fine, Michigan may well be proud of her painters today. This year after a whole series of annual exhibits, there is no hint of "resting on the oars." The live, progressive urge of Detroit and its environs from which most of the pictures come, seems to have affected the art world there as well as the business life. In fact, several towns, including Toronto, Ont., have asked for a representative collection to be selected from this exhibit for a showing to their own citizens.

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CINCINNATI

## Children's Doorway Contest Interests All Minneapolis

"The Newcomer" in which ends forms rise in a splendor of golden light and opalescent hues to prominence apparently. The six water colors by Arthur A. Lavinger are "A Proletarian Funeral," "Noon-day Rest," "Ambition," "Night," "The Organ Man" and "The Agitator." Any one who appreciates great French artist caricaturists like Gavarni and Daumier or John Sloan and Guy Penne-de-Bos of this country, will enjoy these similarly clever panels which are also most attractive in flat pictures of street scenes. "The Organ Man" for example, represents a boy with the orange man, a newsboy, a tired-out great-grandfather—"the whole gang" in fact—

paid in by school children, was conceived by Miss Bass Eleanor Foster, Supervisor of Art in the Minneapolis public schools. Under her direction and with the assistance of the Minneapolis Journal and the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, this contest was conducted, fully carried through. The committee on education of the Minnesota chapter selected 20 entrances to Minneapolis buildings, including church schools, office buildings and public buildings, choosing ones which had as much architectural beauty and distinctive character as possible. The Minneapolis Journal photographed these doorways and published one each day consecutively

of architecture was conducted, based upon material furnished by the committee of architects. Drawings of the orders were placed in the school-rooms, which were made the subject of drawing lessons during the period in which the doorways were being published.

The interest in this contest extended far beyond the school children who participated. Teachers, parents, relatives and friends seemed to vie with the children in identifying the doorways and in studying architecture. The common remark heard in homes, on the street, everywhere, was, "How may doorways have you guessed?" In this case, architecture seemed to be the city's chief interest.

The results of the doorway contest were well expressed in Miss Foster's own words: "What this contest means for Minneapolis in art appreciation cannot be overestimated. It is certain that the majority of students who participated have been so thoroughly aroused by the contest that they will pass a building again without noting the architectural design of the front. And the public at large has been greatly interested. There has been awakened among residents an appreciation of architectural gems scattered throughout the city. Summed up, the results of this contest, which furnished abundant opportunity for concrete observation, appear as follows:

"Development of observation, appreciation and memory; desire to investigate; interesting knowledge of other school subjects; the knowledge that art does not mean drawing, painting and sculpture alone, but includes architecture as well, and an awakening on the part of the future citizens to try to understand more clearly this mute recorder that protects us from the elements and exposes us to future generations."

ROLLIN C. CHAPIN.

A special matinée of Ibsen's play "The Lady From the Sea" is to be given soon at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, with Mme. Lillie Ibsen, Ibsen's granddaughter, playing the part of Elinda.

Henry W. Savage has acquired the American rights to "L'Institutrice" by Dario Nicodemi. It has been produced with success here as "The School Teacher."

44th ST. THEATRE, W. of 3d St. Eves. 8:20  
BELMONT Mat. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 8:20  
BLANCHE BATES IN "FAIRFAIR PRESENTS"

JOLSON'S 50th St. & 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 8:30  
THE STUDENT PRINCE IN HEIDELBERG

## The Chicago Orchestra; a Concert of Organ Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Of the program interpreted by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concerts Feb. 8 and 9, the most important constituent undoubtedly was Strauss' "Don Quixote,"

—important not by reason of its exceptional virtuosity with which it was performed by Frederick Stock and his musicians. There are many and ingenious effects in "Don Quixote," but not much music. Some of the effects, too, are wearing a little thin and, it would seem, the work is hurrying to the cavernous chambers wherein time stores the music that is forgotten and of no account. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the interpretation was the skill and understanding with which it was performed.

Clarence Dickinson made evident understanding of colorful registration in a work of his own—a "Storm King" symphony—for organ and orchestra, but the species of art which contains could add little to modern appreciation of such a composition.

The program opened with Handel's F major concerto grosso, which had been transmogrified by Siegmund Bachrach, not altogether to its advantage, as an example of eighteenth century art. The second division of the program, devoted to Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and the finale from "Don Quixote," was performed by Alfred Wallenstein.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Among the Women of Euripides

IT seems never to have occurred to anyone—with all the theories that have been hazarded on the subjects of Shakespeare—to assert that because he described women of all types, weak and strong, he was for that reason a woman-hater. Yet this is just what befel Euripides in his own day with, apparently, no more reason.

For the student of Greek drama, or rather let us say, for the lover of Greek literature, there is no more fascinating study than the women painted for us by Euripides. They are so numerous and so absorbing, each in her own way, that it is almost as hard to know where to begin at it, as in the case of Shakespeare. If we are thinking of Lady Macbeth, we could easily find a parallel in Medea. Those who hold the misogynist theory might claim that the more ruthless and unscrupulous of the two, since Lady Macbeth later feels compunction. But on the other hand, Medes has far greater provocation, since her acts are motivated by the treachery of Jason. As a picture of an alien woman, friendless in a strange land, embittered by her experience, it has extraordinary power. But after all, it is not this type of woman that one finds most frequently in Euripides: the better parallel to Lady Macbeth is to be sought in Aeschylus, who has given us Clytemnestra.

♦ ♦ ♦

In Euripides there are many happy portrayals. There is Iphigenia, appearing in two plays (one according to this poet), the alleged sacrifice, we may note, a test of Atreus' faith, as in the story of Abraham and Isaac. First we see the young girl at Aulis, a brave and willing sacrifice when she is made to believe that the welfare of the Greeks demands it; young, loving, eager, responsive—but fearless, too, with a white heat of devotion. In the second play it is an older woman who comes before us, more wary perhaps, one who has long been away from friends and kinsmen and must depend upon her own resources. But underlying this protective armor beats a heart no less loving and dear, and a clear sense of justice and courage. She is determined when she realizes that it is upon her courage and self-reliance that the safety of her brother rests. Euripides has been able to represent especially well these women, carried away with "almost a fanatic zeal for a cause, and yet human wisdom; such a one also is Polyxena, such a one also is Cassandra.

An example of wifely fidelity we find in Alceste, who became to Chaucer and other writers of medieval and modern days the very type and pattern of conjugal devotion.

"For of Alceste shulde thy wifing be  
Sin that thou wost that kaland  
is in  
Of goodesse."

Though we see her but for a moment, our impression is unerring:

♦ ♦ ♦

It is a significant fact that, in general, he writes with greater sympathy of the Trojan than of the Greek woman. As opposed to the radiant Iphigenia and heroic Electra, we see Andromache, with the very unprepossessing Hermione (daughter of Helen) as a foil. But even Andromache pales beside the conception of Helen; and this fact is even more significant, for she takes a leading part in at least two plays ("Hecuba" and "The Trojan Women"). Euripides wrote in the period when the power of Helen was the most famous and impossible "fidelity," small wonder that he was not appreciated in his own day! His sympathies were not with the triumphant Greeks but with the defeated Trojans, not with the young but with those who had lived long and seen the loss of outward hopes and the downfall of "the topless towers of Ilium." Helen is the one who has suffered most from the war, yet she is of all most indomitable, for through it she has learned that there is something in the human heart that outward calamity cannot consume; she even has for Andromache prophetic vision in which she glimpses the glory which shall make her misfortunes a song for all time.

♦ ♦ ♦

Most interesting of all is the fact that Euripides should see war through the eyes of women.

"We see," writes Gilbert Murray, "what, in plain words, the great glory has amounted to. We see the shattered walls . . . It's a conquest seen when the heat of the battle is over; and nothing remains but to wait and think; conquest not embodied in those who achieved it, but in those who have experienced it most fully, the conquered women."

That the militarists of the day should be hostile to this poet one might well understand: no such peace propaganda has been written before or since, but that he should be hostile to an ideal of war as he first had seen war, as they saw it, stripped of all Illusory glamour—that is the inconceivable thing.

Perhaps the Greeks thought it dangerous that women should see with such relentless vision (men have thought so, before and since the days of Euripides). But, however that may be, there are few figures in literature that have stood out in more splendor than the Helen of Euripides.

C. F. B.

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WILLIS J. BROWN, Director.

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## Stock Exchange Holiday

The leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States were closed today in observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

## ALL LINES OF TRADE BETTER IN CLEVELAND

## Coal Industry Alone Backward—Leaders Optimistic Over Outlook

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12 (Special)—Following on the heels of the post-election optimism, the coal industry is coming to hand for December and January in the Cleveland district indicate that there has been substantial improvement in virtually all lines except coal.

Conservative business leaders here expect 1925 to exceed last year by a large margin in the matter of general business, except possibly in the electric construction field.

The coal district, a whole, is going along generally at about 80 per cent of capacity. The index of production in the basic industries, as compiled by the Fourth Federal Reserve Bank here, shows that there has been an upturn during December and January aggregating about 30 per cent. This increased industrial activity was accompanied by the index shown by an advance of about 8 per cent in factory equipment.

Leaders in business and finance here are conservative in their estimates of what lies ahead in 1925, but are a unit in asserting that the remainder of the year will be a further increase in the improved general situation, especially in the textile and automobile industries. Their greatest concern is about the coal mining situation in that territory, the lessening of mechanized mining is forced to compete with the non-union mines of Kentucky.

Auto Outlook Improves

Cleveland, called the second city in the United States in automobile production, is a heavy buyer of sheet steel and automobile equipment. Orders going to the local manufacturers of steel and automobile equipment, of the latter, orders for various types of sharpening and grinding machines showed greatest advance.

## SPAIN GRADUALLY REDUCING DEFICIT

The Spanish Government financial situation continues strong, with increased public confidence in the future reduction of the national deficit through largely decreased Moroccan expenditures, and through the new determination of the Military Directorate to eliminate superfluous expenditures in the field of administrative economies, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce by Assistant Trade Commissioner Burke, Madrid.

The Directorate has just announced an estimated deficit of 50,000,000 pesetas for the current fiscal year, as compared with 576,000,000 pesetas last year. Total extinction of the deficit within five years is promised.

## NO FRISCO CONSOLIDATION PLANS

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Earnings of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway are running about 10 to 12 per cent above the new low point, but the textile industry is operating in spots at capacity, in other places at 90 per cent and in a few isolated instances at around 70 per cent. The larger refining companies here are optimistic over the market for gasoline, oil and gasoline industries this year.

Crude rubber is destined to go higher, according to leading observers in this field. They base their predictions on the new floating supply of the market and the floating supply at home and abroad in the earliest it has been in years. London, especially, is reporting a dearth in crude materials, and this condition soon will be reflected here keenly.

Bank Deposit Increase

Distribution of goods was greater in December than was the case for the corresponding month in 1923, but this showed a slight drop in January due to a quite general lull that swept this portion of the trade. As the report begins to come in this lull, it is indicated, has been overcome, and business once again in the field of trade is seeking substantially higher levels.

At the Federal Reserve Bank the

## SOUTHWESTERN CARRIERS HAVE SPLENDID YEAR

## Largest Six Roads' Net Gains Over 1923—Interesting Dividend Situation

BUSINESS operations here in 1924, including the immediate suburbs, totalled \$89,712,000. This included a large number of major structures. The January production was up 15 per cent more than new structures arranged for, then was the case in January of last year, the total value of the current permits is about 25 per cent under that of January of 1923.

While a new central police station, while the Ohio Bell Telephone Company will put up a major structure, and several schools, orphanages and churches will be built, the new structures will be based on Cleveland's new \$40,000,000 Union-Depot-on-the-Square.

## ITALY IS BUYING MORE MACHINERY FROM AMERICA

The growing popularity of American machinery in Italy should encourage the American machinery exporters to renew efforts to sell to the Machinery Division of the United States Department of Commerce.

American exports of industrial machinery to Italy, as indicated by the latest customs reports, have increased approximately 81 per cent in the first nine months of 1924 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1923 when comparative figures of \$1,707,851 and \$961,000 were reported.

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Akron interests think

On the first of the year there was an accumulation of \$12,500 a share on Missouri Pacific preferred, and it is expected that dividends will be inaugurated on this issue some time in the near future.

*Price Issues Featured*

One of the outstanding features of the 1924 stock market was the activity of the railroads. Both the common and preferred and common had sensational advances in price on the expectation of dividend payments, and in both cases the most optimistic predictions were fulfilled. The preferred was placed at \$100 a dividend basis on Oct. 1, and Dec. 31 the common was put on a \$5 annual basis.

President Daniel Upthegrove of the St. Louis-Southern Railway, the only road in the southwest, has shown a substantial increase in some lines of business, while they have shown substantial decreases. Cleveland today has more money deposited in its banks than at any previous time in its history. This condition is said to be true of every bank in the territory.

Business operations here in 1924, including the immediate suburbs, totalled \$89,712,000. This included a large number of major structures. The January production was up 15 per cent more than new structures arranged for, then was the case in January of last year, the total value of the current permits is about 25 per cent under that of January of 1923.

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## BRITAIN'S NEED FOR CURRENCY CONVERTIBILITY

Not Yet Committed to Gold Standard—Arguments for a "Managed Currency"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 5.—The British Government is hovering upon the brink of the cliff of a managed currency, but so far as concerns gold, and competent financiers are pressing the British Government to recommit specific payments, and to lift the embargo on the export of gold—just as was done a year ago after the conclusion of the war, the last occasion when Britain departed from a convertible currency.

A legacy of the Great War was an inflated pound sterling on a paper basis, with a prohibition on exports of gold. Now, inflation of the British currency has largely stopped, but so far as concerns gold, and competent financiers are pressing the British Government to recommit specific payments, and to lift the embargo on the export of gold—just as was done a year ago after the conclusion of the war, the last occasion when Britain departed from a convertible currency.

Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough, in his presidential speech at the last annual shareholders' meeting of Barclays' Bank, English, strongly supported this proposal. His view is that sterling exchange is now certain to reach dollar parity, and that there is an ample supply of gold in Britain to enable it to be kept there without injury to trade.

### Gold Supply Adequate

He estimated the supply at £150,000,000, a sum which the economist, Mr. Harold Cox, who spoke at the same meeting, compared with the £35,000,000, which was all that the coin and gold, bullion in the Bank of England amounted to when the British convertible currency was in use. The sum now available, Mr. Cox said, is nearly half the total of the gold quoted for the United States.

British capital is claim in these circumstances that provided the Bank of England can obtain support from the Federal Reserve Bank to meet any sudden emergency, there need be no fear of any necessity for London to raise its discount rates unduly in order to prevent loss of specie.

It is argued in this connection that America is bound to help Britain in the matter, since, being both a creditor and debtor, and the largest individual holder of gold, Britain is materially interested in stimulating the demand on which the purchasing value of this metal depends.

### Dollar Descends

Mr. Reginald McKenna, presiding at the last annual meeting in London of the Midland Bank, emphasized this point when he said that Britain's dollar parity is "true" because the pound will have climbed up to meet the American dollar, but because the dollar, under pressure of surplus supply of gold, will have come down to the level of its purchasing value.

Other criticism is also vocal. Mr. John F. Darling, one of the directors of the bank of which Mr. McKenna is chairman, has published a statement in which he raises general weighty objections to England's adopting a gold standard.

Mr. Darling points out that Britain is now in an unprecedented position in having to remit a vast sum in dollars annually to the United States in liquidation of its debts, and that it is not clear what may happen to exchange. England is further in difficulties owing to its own adverse balance of foreign trade, and the enormous extent of unemployment prevailing among its industrial classes.

These circumstances, Mr. Darling reasons, make it of the utmost importance to retain ability to control exchange without interfering with interest to internal loans to struggling industries.

In view of the magnitude and duration of the transaction involved, he says, "who can say that it will not be necessary from time to time for the exchange to fall and so bring into play the natural corrective of a stimulus to exports and a call to imports in order that our debt may be liquidated?"

If this ability were removed, as might be the case under gold-standard conditions, it would demand that Britain should be reduced to "An American controlled gold standard, which must inevitably result in the United States becoming the world's supreme financial power, with England then tributary and satellite, and New York the world's financial center."

### Say Interests Opposed

This is not the only argument heard in Britain against the reestablishment of a gold standard currency. In this matter it has been claimed here that British and American interests are opposed to it. The standard is to be based on the fact that Britain wants gold to be cheap, since it has to buy this commodity wherever to repay America. America, on the contrary is described as being in the habit of gold to be dear, since this enhances the value of its overseas dollar credits.

If this be true it militates against Britain's return to a gold standard, since such a reversal might increase the demand for gold, and thus enhance its value measured in a series of life. A third criticism arises upon the proposition that the purchasing power of a currency based upon gold, is less stable in value than paper, and is not honestly and entirely controlled.

This depends upon the well-known fact that when a currency's purchasing power is falling, a boom in trade and industry is likely to occur, since wages adjust themselves slower than the prices of raw material. When the purchasing power of gold is rising, on the other hand, the reverse process takes place and a slump results.

### Deery Booms and Slumps

These alternating booms and slumps, it is argued, are bad for trade, and therefore are to be avoided. A currency, since in this case purchasing power can be increased or lowered at discretion by banking measures which can be taken irrespective of the effect they may have upon the movements of gold.

Referring to this in his recent statement, Mr. McKenna, while declaring his opinion that "so long as nine people out of ten in every country think the gold standard the best, it is the best," and went on to say that "a man's currency could be kept more stable than one based on gold, and considerable economy was effected by the former."

Mr. McKenna said "the fear of being cut off the gold standard acts as a salutary check on the extravagance of governments who might be willing to face a more fluctuation in exchange but would not dare to suspend specie payment."

### Still a Creditor Nation

It must be added, with regard to credit, based upon the balance sheet, British indebtedness to America, that taking into account private as well as public lending and borrowing from actions abroad, Mr. Goodenough estimates that Britain is still a creditor nation.

The whole matter is shortly to be debated in the House of Commons. British opinion meanwhile is divided. British banks and financial interests are inclined to support reversion to gold. Stoltz opposition is to be met

Issues all practical forms of Life and Endowment-Life Insurance from small amounts up to \$175,000 on a single life.



Group Insurance, special forms and amounts on Sub-Standard Lives, Annuities and Total Permanent Disability.

## Summary of the Sixty - Second Annual Report To the Massachusetts Insurance Department as of December 31, 1924

In general, this statement shows that the Company is now stronger financially than at any period in its history; also that it is writing more new business and paying larger dividends to policyholders.

The Company now carries Insurance on the paid-for basis amounting to In policies on the lives of some 3,500,000 persons.

To insure the fulfillment of these contracts the Company maintains assets amounting to

Of this the Policyholders' Reserves, on the exacting Massachusetts Standard, amount to

In addition to the Reserves there are liabilities for future payments to policyholders and others, aggregating

Including \$9,400,000 for policyholders' dividends payable in 1925.

After providing for these liabilities, totalling

The Company has Contingent Surplus Assets, or Emergency Fund, of

The New Insurance issued by the Company in 1924 (an increase of 13% over 1923), was

The Gross Income (an increase of 9.5% over 1923) was

TWENTY YEARS' GROWTH	
1904	1924
ASSETS	\$31,707,626 \$333,197,054
LIABILITIES	28,268,598 305,589,779
SURPLUS	3,439,028 27,607,275
Insurance in force	356,173,163 2,032,189,395
Ratio of Assets to Insurance in Force	One-Eleventh One-Sixth

### RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

In death and other claim payments in 1924 averaging, per working day

\$109,545  
for every hour  
every minute

Aggregating (13% more than in 1923)

228  
\$32,863,659

Added from income to Policyholders' Reserve

\$24,819,694

Making total paid and credited on policyholders' account in 1924

\$57,683,353

644,068,203

Since the Company began business in 1862 its payments to policyholders, plus the present reserve to their credit, aggregate

WALTON L. CROCKER, President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Walton L. Crocker, Elwyn G. Preston, Edward F. Woods, George S. Smith, Charles L. Ayling, Robert K. Eaton, Charles F. Adams, Louis K. Liggett, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Ernest B. Dane, Howard Coonley, Fred E. Nason, George R. Nutter, Thomas M. Devlin, Guy W. Cox.

### BIG RISE IN STOCK PRICES ADDS BILLIONS

#### Appreciation of Equities of Large Companies Tremendous

#### DIVIDENDS

Continental Oil declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 14. Previous rate on \$4 par record was 12 cents quarterly.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Current quotations of various foreign stocks, equivalent to 25 cents a share, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 14. Previous rate on \$4 par record was 12 cents quarterly.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign stocks, equivalent to 25 cents a share, compared with the last previous figures:

#### STOCK PRICES ADVANCING

New York, Feb. 12.—H. S. Galler & Co. Inc., in a review of the silk market, say: "The local raw silk market continues active, and prices are steadily advancing, with the result that business has been registered this week in Italian raws and in Canton silks, which sold at prices ranging between 100 and 120 cents per pound, with Japan 100 to 110 cents per pound, with which was raised quite considerably by a steady advance of the yen exchange."

While it would be a monumental task to compute the stock market appreciation in dollars of the hundreds

It has been said that the election of President Coolidge and a Republican Congress last November meant billions of dollars to this country.

Such general statements as the above are difficult to measure accurately. But the stock market affords a yardstick by which some idea of the public's attitude on the election may be derived.

Since Nov. 8, the day before the election, the Dow Jones average of 20 industries has advanced 32.37 points; the railroads have advanced 20.12 points, and the copper 9.18 points.

It has become generally acknowledged that the election was primarily responsible for this upward movement which has assumed the proportions of one of the greatest bull markets yet known.

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# RADIO

## Merchants Will See Radiocasting Details

"Roxy" and Some of His "Gang" to Perform, Introduced by Graham McNamee

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—With "Radio" as the subject of a luncheon meeting of the Merchants Association at the Hotel Astor Feb. 17, a novel program has been planned with a practical demonstration of radiocasting. This will be in charge of S. L. Rothafel ("Roxy") and Graham McNamee, announcers. Actual radiocasting will take place in plain view of those who attend the luncheon in order that all may see exactly how it is done.

The principal speaker will be Brig.-Gen. John H. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who will discuss the general aspects of radio. General Carty is regarded as one of the foremost authorities in the world on the art of communication. John A. Holman, manager of radiocasting at Station WEAF, will present the human side of radiocasting from the viewpoint of experience.

After a few interesting sidelights on radiocasting and its relation to the listener-in, Mr. Holman will introduce the inimitable "Roxy" (S. L. Rothafel), well known to all of the radio audience, who in turn will pre-

sent the following members of "Roxy's Gang": Gladys Rice; Marjorie Harcum; "Gamb" and Doug (Mile, Gambrell and Douglas Stanbury); "Wee Willie" Robyn; Yasha Bunchuk.

Following "Roxy's" presentation, Mr. Holman will again take the reins and introduce WEAF's regular program.

Mr. McNamee, who will present several artists well known on WEAF's program, including "The Happiness Boys," Bill Jones and Ernest Hare and WEAF's own Winifred T. Barr, and Mme. Alice Godillot, May Singhal Breen and their syncopators. Gladys Rice will favor the gathering with soprano solos; Marjorie Harcum who, in singing her southern songs and lullabies, wins the hearty approval of the radio audience; "Wee Willie" Robyn will be heard in several tenor solos; Yasha Bunchuk, solo cellist of the Capitol Grand Orchestra, and the joint appearance of "Gamb" and Doug." Mile, Gambrell will be the premier dancer of the Capitol Theatre, and Douglas Stanbury, who has recently returned from a successful appearance in the Chicago Opera.

## Radio Programs

For Thursday, February 19

Military bands have a certain vigor in their music that is more or less lacking in other organizations. Accordingly over the radio the opportunity to hear a first-class band. On this occasion CNRM will radiocast a section of H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band, under the direction of J. G. Gagnier, and the announcement is quite characteristic of British military courtesy with its phrase, "By special permission of Lieutenant-Col. G. S. D. O."

We saw and heard this organization one night while walking down St. Catherine's Street in Montreal, and with their striking uniforms they made a picture that is not soon likely to be forgotten. It is to be regretted that the radio listeners cannot see these musicians as well as hear them, as it would certainly enhance the entire effect of the program.

GREENWICH TIME (British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

5:10, London, England (965 Meters) 7:35 p. m.—Chamber music relayed to other stations.

6:15, Bournemouth, Eng. (385 Meters) 7:35 p. m.—Musical appreciation talk.

2:45, Manchester, England (375 Meters) 7:35 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental hour.

2:45, Glasgow, Scotland (424 Meters) 7:35 p. m.—Spanish scenes.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME (CNRM, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Quebec)

8:30 p. m.—Presenting a section of H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band, by special permission of Lieut.-Col. G. S. D. O.

11:15—Organ recital by Mr. J. G. Gagnier.

CFCA, Toronto Star, Toronto, Ont. (355 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Special "Sweet Marie" program.

WEEL, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass. (475 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Vocal and instrumental selections and dance music.

WRC, Radio Corp. of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Lee Orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Concert given by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Victor Smeds and the Pittsburgh Post Studio.

WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (502 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—The Detroit News Orchestra. 10—Dance music by Jean Goldkette's Orchestra. 11:30—The Detroit News Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME (CNRM, Canadian National Railways, Whipple, Man. (466 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio program followed by dance music.

WCR, Radio Corp. of America, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—"Feed Lot Problems," W.

WZ, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Springfield, Mass. (357 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Varied musical program.

N. Y. 1000 (British)

WGY, General Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 1000—Concert of the Mendelssohn Club of Albany, under direction of Dr. Frank J. Ritter, from 8:30 to 11:15 p. m. Hall, Albany; also radiocast by WJY, 11:15—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolles.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City (496 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week service, under the auspices of the Greater New York Christian Churches; art talk under the auspices of the American Federation of Art; Monday, Feb. 12, 1925—M. M. Methodist Episcopal Church choir; Columbia University lecture on contemporary English fiction; Art, 10:30 a. m.; 11:30—half hour of dance music by North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Dance Orchestra; Leon Green, Harry Jones, Leon Green, Lar pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WGBS, Gimbel Brothers, New York City (285 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1:30 a. m.—Varied musical program and entertainment.

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ARCHITECTURE  
ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION  
& DECORATION

LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA

H. Peters, University Farm School, 10-Dance program, Dick Long's Orchestra, KYW, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Chicago, Ill. (1885 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—2nd annual "Golden Jubilee" program of talks and musical selections.

WLB, Crosby Radio Co., Cincinnati, O. (485 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Radio opera, a Sadder feature.

WLB, Crosby Radio Co., Cincinnati, O. (485 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Radio opera, a Sadder feature.

WLB, Crosby Radio Co., Cincinnati, O. (485 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Happy Hoosiers Harmonists of New Albany, Ind.; Charles Harris, saxophone, clarinet and director.

KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (544.1 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program by Alma C. Holloman, radio teacher; West Virginia University.

WEAF, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. (485 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Golden Jubilee Program and the Cooper Orchestra.

WMA, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. (485 Meters)

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Now is a good time to plan the  
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Interior Decorator assist you in  
achieving a really artistically furnished  
home.

**The Wm. Barie Dry Goods Co.**  
SAGINAW, MICH.  
Dependable Merchandise at Fair Prices.

Our Buyers Are in the New York  
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**PAME LAUNDRY**  
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Wash, Dry, Iron, Laundry, Tailor, Well Pleased  
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A GREAT RECORD FOR A SMALL PRICE  
THE CAMEO, Inc.—Latest hits in sheet music.  
Complete stock of sheet music.

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Reduced prices on all Gowns.

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MEATERS, POULTRY, FISH to be  
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Dispers \$1.00

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIALS

On the 4th of August, 1924, Edouard Herriot, Premier of France, returned to Paris from the London Conference. The Gare St. Lazare was overflowing with a great crowd when M. Herriot's train arrived. Not since the arrival of President Woodrow Wilson had so great an assemblage met at a Paris station as that which broke through the cordon of police to welcome the French Premier. And that crowd, in spontaneous testimony of its faith in M. Herriot's policy of conciliation, greeted him with a shout that echoed down the platform and out into the courtyard beyond—a shout of "Vive la Paix."

That cry had been heard but seldom in Europe since 1914. The heavy hand of war rested too grievously upon the hearts of men. The shadow of the devastated areas was over the peace tables of Versailles. The same shadow dimmed the visions of the peoples of the world to the utter folly of those policies that had brought on the last war, and made it difficult, through the first post-war period, to realize that another such catastrophe loomed on the horizon unless some other program than that of force-diplomacy was made the basis for settlement.

Throughout four years, therefore, Europe, and the world, blundered through morasses of peace only a little less confusing than those of the war itself. And during all this time there was an inarticulate, yet certain, faith that America—that had helped to save the war—might intervene to save the peace.

Now, however, Europe, and, from another viewpoint, the United States have turned the corner. The last year has seen more progress toward a conciliatory settlement of the major post-war difficulties than was witnessed during the four years preceding. And during the same twelve months, in the United States, the peace problem has been discussed, as no other problem, by men and women of every walk of life, and the desire for peace itself has ceased to be sentiment and has become a great crusade.

With many steps taken toward peace, the international atmosphere—a year ago surcharged with suspicion and hate—has changed. No question in history, perhaps, has called forth such universal determination as that which is now concentrated in this effort to bring peace. Two dangers confront this movement. First, there is the danger of disunity. Small organizations here and small organizations there—each shouting for peace on its own platform—are very likely to threaten the whole movement. Unity upon a common platform is absolutely imperative. Secondly, there is the danger—and this is particularly true in the United States—that in the desire to establish the ideal of peace the present status of world affairs may be forgotten. An interest in the world that is to be should not be allowed to imperil a square facing of the facts of the world that is. Any peace program on which the world unites must start with the here and now, and then proceed by practical steps toward a better future.

But Europe, and the world—crying "Vive la Paix" is echoing no hollow shibboleth. The shouts of the throngs in the Gare St. Lazare marked the passing of the first post-war era and the entrance upon the second. The full significance of that new era may not, as yet, be apparent. But the world-wide progress of the cause of peace it involves indicates that out of the strewn wreckage of ten years a new world may be built and the foundation laid for a new world order, whose corner stone will be Peace.

New stories of the pursuit and capture of rumrunning ships off the eastern coast of the United States, which appear from time to time in the daily press, might conceivably have been rewritten, with necessary revisions, from the adventures of blockade runners in time of war.

The prizes hung up by the waiting bootleggers along the American shore tempt the skippers in command of vessels flying some alien flag to attempt almost any hazard in their effort to deliver their illicit cargoes and be able to beat a defiant retreat back to more friendly home ports.

There is a tang of the sea and of burning powder in the thrilling account of the capture, recently, a hundred miles of Montauk Point, of the defiant and persistent whisky ship Homestead, which has masqueraded for months under different names and successively under the flag of Panama and that of Costa Rica. The boat's captain, Mark L. Gilbert, is no stranger to the Department of Justice and the Coast Guard. Some two years ago he was arrested on a rumrunning charge and taken to Boston, only to be later released and escorted back to his vessel. Since that time, it is claimed, he has defied every effort of the Government to compel him to observe the law.

It will be interesting to watch the developments in the Homestead case. The present status of the ship's captain is that he is being held for trial in New York under \$50,000 bail as an alleged fugitive from justice. Legal proceedings are to be instituted against the vessel itself. But the important consideration is as to how the capture of the blockade runner will be viewed by the courts. From the published accounts it appears that the pursuing coast guard craft, bent upon bringing in a prize, ignored all imaginary boundaries fixed by the three-mile limit clause or the somewhat more indefinite line marking "an hour's sail from shore." It is explained, however, that the actual overhauling and the theoretical capture took place within twenty-five miles of the coast. From that point for a distance of approximately seventy-five miles a running battle was carried on, the pursuers heartened by a wireless message from Washington ordering the capture of the fugitive at any cost.

But it is probable, whatever the fate of the captured ship, that Captain Gilbert, now safely in custody, will be compelled to answer an in-

dictment which he has long evaded. The charge hanging over him is in connection with the operations of the ship Korona, of the Globe Line, of which he was president. It is alleged that the Korona cleared New York harbor in 1922, for Greece, with alcohol, but that instead of proceeding to her destination anchored in Narragansett Bay and transferred her cargo. She then sailed for Bermuda for a fresh supply of liquor, which it is alleged she discharged near New York Harbor.

The important accomplishment, after all, is the apprehension and punishment of the persons who finance and direct the carrying on of this illicit liquor traffic. They seem amenable to nothing less than force, and they cannot reasonably plead immunity because of any supposed boundary fixing the territorial limits of national authority. It will be of but slight satisfaction to the redoubtable Captain Gilbert to be told by his legal advisers that he cannot be arrested in waters beyond some imaginary boundary line. The simple fact remains that he is under arrest.

Another of the periodic conferences of the Foreign Ministers of Finland and the Baltic States, including Poland in place of Lithuania, has just been closed at Helsinki. As to what was done the official communiqué was, as usual, vague, but one thing is clear that the proposed alliance of Finland and Poland and the Baltic States, so much recommended in the Paris press, was not consummated. And yet, though it was not given a place on the official list of topics to be discussed by the ministers, it was once more debated by the newspapers of the entire northern section of Europe.

Finland has before it three courses: It may seek its support to the west in greater solidarity with the Scandinavian countries; it may form closer connections with the neighbors to the south, the new states, that like itself, were recently, either wholly or in part, liberated from Russia; or it may place its faith in the League of Nations and avoid irritating the Russians by making military pacts with any special group of powers. For whatever may be said of the League of Nations by its detractors, it has yet to be accused of being a menace to the peace of the world.

What the recently closed conference did was to affirm once more the intention of the participating powers to co-operate within the League to consult with each other and to make common cause whenever possible at the League's Assembly meetings. Furthermore, the aim was renewed at concluding special treaties of arbitration and mutual neutrality, so as to remove still further the dangers of war between the members of the group. Such treaties, moreover, cannot be interpreted as menacing to anybody.

To special military alliances there seems to be a strong aversion since the World War in northern Europe. Not even the three strictly Scandinavian countries are in any way formally tied together. The moves toward such a union that were taken during the World War have had no continuation since. Each country is wholly free of special consideration for the other. There have been conservative voices in Sweden raised in favor of a defensive pact with Finland, but the ruling elements of the Left are opposed, because such a treaty could not fail to provoke Russia.

This is exactly the way the people of Finland feel about making an alliance with the Baltic States, to which they have been a number of times more or less openly invited. First of all, they are of the opinion that Estonia and Latvia are more exposed to danger from Russia than themselves, and, secondly, that there is an unnecessary risk in being affiliated with the French continental "blow" through Poland. Above all, they do not care to antagonize British interests. With the Scandinavian countries they wish to strengthen all possible cultural and commercial bonds, and somehow they feel that should danger threaten they would not be left in the lurch.

"The reverse of indifference is not a disposition in favor of alliances," wrote an editor of the governmental Social-Demokraten of Stockholm recently. "Between Sweden, Norway and Denmark there is no alliance, but does anyone therefore believe that the bonds between them would be felt to be weaker in the moment of danger?" It is a similar confidence that inspires the people of Finland, giving them greater assurance than would a hard and fast military pact with the new neighbors to the south.

By a resolution adopted after only brief discussion, the New York Federation of Women's Clubs has recommended that no person except natural-born citizens of the United States be henceforth regarded as eligible as a Justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Cabinet, or Speaker of the House.

Of Representatives. The proposer of the resolution quite properly cited the constitutional provision that none but native-born citizens are eligible to fill the office of President or Vice-President of the United States. She argued that prudence dictates that the same qualification should apply to all who aspire to high office.

One who would defend the adoption of such a rule need not impugn the loyalty to the Government and institutions of the land of their adoption of those naturalized citizens who have, since the establishment of the Republic, rendered conspicuous and unselfish service in the enactment and administration of its laws. Convincing instances might be cited to show that, in the past, the operation of a rule such as is proposed would have worked possibly irreparable hardship. Indeed some of the women who opposed the adoption of the resolution did name several men of European birth who have rendered invaluable service to their adopted country. But, as was insisted by a defender of the resolution, it is natural that there should remain in the hearts of former aliens a tinge of sympathy and affection for the land of their birth. No American could absolutely divest himself of this inherent feeling, however long he might have remained abroad, even

under the protection of the laws of some friendly country chosen as his home. He would be inclined, no doubt, to regard as incongruous, and possibly as unwise, the extension of a tacit invitation that he participate upon grounds of practical equality, in making and constraining the laws of a land to which he had transferred nominal allegiance.

But however strongly Americans may be inclined to regard as inviolate their inherited fealty to their own country, they have generously attributed to the naturalized citizens who have renounced their allegiance to a former governing authority a willingness, as well as the capability, to put aside every thought of divided fealty and to become, consciously and without reservation, loyal citizens of the United States. Is it to be presumed that this concession is an illogical one? Until recent years it has not been seriously doubted that a process which would not operate in the one case has been proved to be quite effective in the other.

It would be interesting to prepare, or to study, a brief in which might be shown the names and accomplishments, since the days of Alexander Hamilton, of those immigrants to American shores who have rendered conspicuous service to the country. The record might refute the arguments of those who may be denominates as isolationists that none but native Americans should be permitted to hold high office in the Government. And yet perhaps their insistence cannot be summarily put aside. After a century and a half it may be presumed that the need for calling into the inner councils any save those who could qualify under the terms of the resolution is not great, even though invaluable service may have been rendered in the past by those whom it is proposed now to disqualify.

Though it has been attempted to express, in marble and in bronze, some measure of the appreciation of the people of America for the unselfish achievements of Abraham Lincoln, it is not at those memorials that the unostentatious tribute of a grateful Nation is paid. It may be said of Lincoln, as it can be said of few of the world's leaders, that he built his own monument in the hearts of his countrymen. It is at those inner shrines, if such they may be called, that the people of the United States, as well as those of many countries beyond the seas, today gratefully recall and recount the Emancipator's simple virtues. It is thus that the good that men do lives after them.

There will be today, in many cities and towns and in thousands of schoolhouses throughout the length and breadth of the land, profound and simple eulogies, pronounced by those who may have gained some fresh vision of Lincoln's character or work. There will be inspiration, no doubt, in all that is so thoughtfully and reverently uttered. But it is not at these public gatherings that the simpler inner chambers will be entered and the homely human virtues of the man extolled. It is not in mere words that truest gratitude is expressed.

It is in these undisturbed reveries, in these minniend and sober meditations upon the legacy which Lincoln left to his country and to the world, that one can best appreciate and best apply to himself the words of counsel spoken by him on the battle-field of Gettysburg: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

No monument that a grateful people can effect will be as lasting as these simple words. They are an enduring and perpetual memorial, a precept for every day and every hour. There should be no need of martial music, no necessity for holiday making, to recall to thought the debt which those of this or any succeeding generation owe to Abraham Lincoln. It is in unostentatious and simple tribute that the Nation rededicates itself to the task which he has set.

### Editorial Notes

Nearly eighty years ago, Abraham Lincoln wrote that to secure to the laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government. That represents an aspect of the real Lincoln which expands our thought concerning him into an even larger and nobler concept than before. Then at another time he declared: "Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." If anyone expressed this sentiment today he would be likely to find that certain "powers that be" might take violent objection thereto. But Lincoln's heart was big enough for all: his ideals were loftier than any mere policy could dictate; and his chief aim was to play his part in establishing justice for all classes of men whose welfare was in any way committed to his care.

Another triumph for voluntary arbitration! This is the verdict of Justice Edgar J. Lauer of New York City, whose experiment in the settling of legal disputes by conciliation without recourse to litigation has in his judgment met with complete success. During a single week fifty-one cases out of seventy-seven were amicably adjusted by conference of the parties with the court. The extension of this practice is a development which would surely expedite justice and free the courts of much unnecessary litigation. Such procedure is, furthermore, an economic saving, as devoid of pressure and usually leaves the parties ready to resume relations. Because it is backed by a sincere desire to settle controversy fairly, the system is equipped with the most important factor in operating to effect satisfactory solutions.

### In High Governmental Places

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Of Representatives. The proposer of the resolution quite properly cited the constitutional provision that none but native-born citizens are eligible to fill the office of President or Vice-President of the United States. She argued that prudence dictates that the same qualification should apply to all who aspire to high office.

One who would defend the adoption of such a rule need not impugn the loyalty to the Government and institutions of the land of their adoption of those naturalized citizens who have, since the establishment of the Republic, rendered conspicuous and unselfish service in the enactment and administration of its laws. Convincing instances might be cited to show that, in the past, the operation of a rule such as is proposed would have worked possibly irreparable hardship. Indeed some of the women who opposed the adoption of the resolution did name several men of European birth who have rendered invaluable service to their adopted country. But, as was insisted by a defender of the resolution, it is natural that there should remain in the hearts of former aliens a tinge of sympathy and affection for the land of their birth. No American could absolutely divest himself of this inherent feeling, however long he might have remained abroad, even

### America and the World Court Issue

There has never been a "great and solemn referendum" on the post-war foreign policy of the United States. The vote for Warren G. Harding, in view of the League of Nations letter of prominent Republican leaders, can be interpreted as a repudiation of isolation, even more readily than an endorsement of it. The year 1924, moreover, marks the passing of the irreconcilables. And isolation was relegated into bankruptcy when President Coolidge in his recent Chicago address declared:

"At the last those of us who are partners in the supreme service of building and bettering our civilization must go up or go down, must succeed or fail together in our common enterprise."

On no particular aspect of this co-operation policy is popular opinion more convinced than in regard to American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Since 1924 the Republican Party in the United States has been on record in favor of the ideal of court settlement for international disputes. The 1916 platform came out specifically for a "world court" and the 1920 and 1924 platforms reiterated this endorsement. Leading Americans, including Presidents Harding and Coolidge, Chairman of the House, Elihu Root, and Dr. James Brown Scott, was invited to draw up a court plan. In December, 1924, the plan was adopted by a unanimous vote of forty-eight nations represented in the Assembly, who accepted it, and drew up a protocol which was later adopted.

"The Court was first set up through the agency of the League, as Professor Hudson explains, 'in the world of 1920 that was the only way the job could be done.' Once plans were under way, however, 'the powers stepped outside the League organization for the moment to draw up a separate protocol which forms no part of the Treaty of Versailles and which is in no way dependent upon the Covenant of the League of Nations. They extended the League's powers to the members of the League for adoption.' In 1924, therefore, a committee of jurists, among them Mr. Elihu Root and Dr. James Brown Scott, was invited to draw up a court plan. In December, 1924, the plan was adopted by a unanimous vote of forty-eight nations represented in the Assembly, who accepted it, and drew up a protocol which was later adopted.

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## NATION RALLIES TO CALL TO END PROFIT IN WAR

American Legion, Peace Groups and Press Indorse Plan Sponsored by Monitor

## PROJECT NOW AWAITS LEGISLATIVE ACTION

McSwain and Capper-Johnson Measures Already Presented to House Committee

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Fourteen months after the publication in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 15, 1923, of the initial editorial demand that "in the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation," the proposal, which has come to be known as the Monitor peace plan, has gained impressive public support throughout the Nation.

This support has crystallized in definite political pronouncements of an unmistakable character. The year just passed was that of presidential election. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties, with their own congressional majorities, endorsed the proposal to "take the profit out of war" by mobilizing capital and industry as well as man power in the event of another war.

## Soldiers Indorse More

Throughout the country organizations of all kinds, newspapers, groups of former soldiers and friends of peace of all kinds rallied to the support of the concrete proposal formulated and supported by the Monitor, which had the effect of crystallizing the vague popular sentiment, apparently nation-wide in its extent, that the United States, in deference and respect to its own idealism, must never go through another war allowing a single profiteer to exploit the soldiers at the front.

It was immediately recognized, furthermore, that the Monitor peace plan would, given the position and power of the war profiteers, make it known in advance that in the event of war not only the worker but the industry of the country would be brought into the Nation's direct service.

**H. C. Johnson's Approval**  
Discussing the unexpected unanimity of approval which has greeted the original Monitor editorial, Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, as quoted from the Congressional Record (Jan. 31, 1925), said:

"The Monitor does not claim originality in this proposition, but has merely tried to give voice to what is a widespread public demand."

The Monitor has been flooded with expressions of approval of this peace plan. Newspapers in every state of the Union have given favorable comment to it. Individuals and organizations have united their endorsement. There appears to be no definite opposition that the paper has encountered.

**The Christian Science Monitor**, with its circulation of from 90,000 to 100,000 daily copies in churches, libraries and clubs over the whole country, distributing as many copies of its paper on the Pacific coast as it does in the New England territory, where it is published, has given a great work in giving publicity to the plan for preserving peace by taking the profits out of war. The approval which has rewarded its efforts, both from readers and those whom it has interviewed, shows the extent of the demand for legislation of this character."

**Declaration of Parties**  
The indorsement given the plan for universal mobilization in time of war by the Republican Party was definite. "We believe," it said, "that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that . . . the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services as may be required . . ."

The Democratic Party, in few words, but no less definitely, declared that in a war "which the majority of the Nation is drafted, all other resources shall likewise be drafted."

Besides general manifestations of political approval, actual steps are now under way to formulate the required proposals in legislation and to make them the law of the land.

## Legislation Now the Need

Washington political leaders agreed that it is easier to obtain "unanimous" endorsement of generalities than to write these generalities into bills, and pass them. It is the distinction of the universal mobilization plan that, because of immense public sentiment as driving power behind it, several bills are now before Congress to make it effective. Chief of these are the Capper-Johnson bill, introduced by Arthur Capper (R.) Senator from Kansas, and Royal C. Johnson, which has the powerful support of the American Legion, and the bill sponsored in the House by John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina.

These two bills, although they have a common aim, differ in methods, and have provoked a certain degree of division between their various supporters.

The Royal Johnson bill would make its provisions effective immediately upon passage by Congress. It provides:

"In the event of a 'national emergency,' when such is declared to exist by Congress, the President, at his discretion, shall be authorized to draft men power into the army without exemption on account of industrial occupation."

In case of war, the President shall be authorized, at his discretion,

## League Protocol Marks Big Step Away From War Morass



America Would Outlaw Combat as It Did Slavery and the Saloon

To place the brand of outlaw upon war and the whole system has become the purpose of a rapidly increasing number of advocates of peace in the United States and in Europe.

Under the leadership of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, of which S. O. Levinson of New York City is the chairman, this movement has made remarkable headway in the United States within the last 12 months. The official headquarters of the movement is in Chicago, and already in endorsement for its proposals have come from such organizations as the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Methodist General Conference, the Pacific Coast Unitarian Conference, the Canadian Presbytery, the National Lutheran Assembly, the National League of Women Voters, the National Education Association and the Women's Trade Union League.

In Europe, the outlawry proposal is an even more recent development, so far as the post-war situation is concerned, than in the United States. At the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations last September, the official representatives of 48 governments signed a protocol which, for the first time calls upon all nations to declare aggressive war an international crime.

**Five Nations Ratify**

Not only was this protocol signed by these official representatives; it has since been ratified by the parliaments of 15 nations. The necessary number of states to bring this outlawing of war into effect has never been ratified, but the fact that such a proposal was ever drawn up and presented to the governments of the world in the name of their accredited representatives marks a significant milestone in the march of mankind away from the war jungle.

It is evident that there is an enormous popular appeal for Americans in the plan to outlaw war. Americans, generally, are not given to half-way measures. When an institution cannot be regulated, when it becomes a menace to society, it is the American method to abolish it. Society defied all efforts to keep it within bounds, and slavery was abolished. The saloon found itself in the face of the laws written to regulate it—and the American public abolished the saloon.

Now comes war. Conventions and treaties have worked much good—but war, when it comes, still defies regulation with the same ruthlessness that characterized it in the Middle Ages. There remains but one course to take in regard to war—the course that leads to its outlawry and final abolition.

## Common Ground for Agreement

At once, of course, is confronted by a situation that cannot be settled by the legislative action of any single state. It is easy enough to say that the American public proposes to abolish war. Since there is no immediate likelihood that the United States will precipitate a war, no immediate proposition no guarantees whatever there will be abolished. The first essential, in the plan to outlaw war, is to find some common ground of agreement on which, not the United States only, but the nations of the world can stand.

Then, again, the outlawry plan must be drawn up in recognition of the present state of world affairs. The world has gone forward a considerable distance since 1918, but the place has not yet been reached where by the mere declaration, so momentous a doctrine as the outlawry of war can be established. Again, outlawry must involve a square facing of the problem of security.

**Poland's Eastern Frontier**  
The eastern frontier of Poland is another very awkward case. The Poles claim to a frontier corresponding roughly with the line where the Polish and Russian monarchies met. But Poland, on the ground that Bolshevik Russia was plotting to invade her, marched to Kiev and finally fixed and occupied a frontier far to the east of the Allied front and including a great area inhabited by large majorities of Russians. The Russians say that they will only acquiesce in this frontier so long as they must. The Poles say that they cannot afford to leave Russia any nearer to Warsaw than Kiev.

Then there are the frontiers of Hungary and Bulgaria, which not only reduce once proud and dominant peoples to very small nations, but which undeniably transfer areas predominantly Hungarian and Bulgarian to their neighbors. These areas are not so large as is often alleged, but some injustices certainly exist, and lasting peace will not be assured until some rectification is made. The same is true of the Tyrol annexed by Italy, of Vilna annexed by Poland, and possibly of Bessarabia annexed by Romania.

There is also the larger European question, that of security. Today Europe is stabilized on the basis that France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia

## MANY DIFFICULT PROBLEMS LEFT FOR THE LEAGUE

State Frontier Tangles and Danzig Corridor Need Tactful Handling

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Feb. 1—Despite the great progress which has been made in the last few years in solving some of the most acute problems left over by the war, there are still a good many danger spots left on the map of the world. It is just as well to face up to these, for unthinking optimism is little better as a recipe for peace than is the pessimism of the doubtful.

Let us first have a look at the map of Europe. The danger spots of Eu-

## The Monitor Plan

TO THE end that we may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed in substance as follows:

"In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment."

## MR. BARUCH FOR WEALTH DRAFT IN WAR TIME

Says Washington Moving in That Direction When World Conflict Ended

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Conscription of wealth as well as of men and materials by the United States during the World War, according to Bernard M. Baruch, appointed chairman of the War Industries Board in 1918 by President Wilson, would have prevented profiteering and saved the United States Government at least 50 per cent of its war expenditures.

Already a definite and workable plan exists for pulling the wealth conscription idea advocated by The Christian Science Monitor into practical use, says Mr. Baruch, whose experience eminently qualifies him to speak with authority. He said:

Taking the profit out of war is not merely an idea; it was actually being accomplished as the War Came to an end. This had followed the conclusion of the war which immediately preceded the early stage of the building of a great war machine.

## Hasty Federal Bidding

The conclusion arose from the fact that the official departments and sub-departments of the Government in their early zeal had been bidding against one another for the same labor and materials. So much so that the War Industries Board got the authority to deal with them. After that prices of practically all the important raw materials were fixed and these materials were distributed under Government planning, with each industry policing itself.

Labor was being brought under central direction, and the use of capital to being controlled. The War Industries Board got the sources of additional men for the war effort, and giving the Poles the corridor.

Danzig is a predominantly German city. At the peace conference the Poles claimed the corridor on the basis of nationality, and as giving them access to the sea. The Germans protested against a corridor as artificially cutting Prussia in two. The Poles, however, followed the Fourteen Points, as outlined by Mr. Wilson, giving Danzig an autonomous city and giving the Poles the corridor.

But the Germans say that they will never acquiesce in the dismemberment of their country and the Poles say they will never give up the corridor. What is the solution to be?

## Poland's Eastern Frontier

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plotting to invade her, marched to Kiev and finally fixed and occupied a frontier far to the east of the Allied front and including a great area inhabited by large majorities of Russians.

The Russians say that they will only acquiesce in this frontier so long as they must. The Poles say that they cannot afford to leave Russia any nearer to Warsaw than Kiev.

Then there are the frontiers of Hungary and Bulgaria, which not only reduce once proud and dominant peoples to very small nations, but which undeniably transfer areas predominantly Hungarian and Bulgarian to their neighbors. These areas are not so large as is often alleged, but some injustices certainly exist, and lasting peace will not be assured until some rectification is made. The same is true of the Tyrol annexed by Italy, of Vilna annexed by Poland, and possibly of Bessarabia annexed by Romania.

There is also the larger European question, that of security. Today Europe is stabilized on the basis that France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia

will be the mainstay of the peace plan.

**Prospects Brightest in Latter Part of Herriot Regime**  
—Occupation of Ruhr an Intense Irritant, But Dawes Plan Revives Desire for Peace

## By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The further use of war as an institution for the settlement of international disputes shall be abolished.

2. War between nations shall be declared to be a public crime under the law of nations, but the right of defense against actual invasion shall not be impaired.

3. All discriminatory seizures, or exactions by force, partial or fraud shall be null and void.

4. The international laws of peace shall be based upon equality and justice between nations and shall be extended, refined, and brought down to date from time to time by similar conventions.

5. A justifiable substitute for war as a method of settling international disputes shall be created (or established) by an international court of justice, the nature and jurisdiction of which shall be determined by the Federal Supreme Court in its jurisdiction over controversies between our sovereign states; such a court to possess authority to decide, to decide and decide all international disputes, as defined by code or arising under the treaties.

6. The jurisdiction of the court shall not extend to matters of government, domestic or foreign policy unless one of the disputing parties has by treaty, or otherwise, given another country a claim that involves these subjects.

7. The jurisdiction of the court shall be limited to the lowest point of the International Court is given affirmative jurisdiction over the disputes of the nations.

8. National armaments to be reduced to the lowest point of the Treaty. There was, second, and perhaps con-

## CLUB WOMEN'S HEAD PRAISES MONITOR PLAN

Mrs. Sherman Says the Proposal Has the Support of Federation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—"Nothing that I know of would be likely to end war so quickly as the Monitor peace plan," declared Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The organization, of which Mrs. Sherman is in head, comprises some 2,500,000 women throughout the United States. Constantly in contact with these groups, Mrs. Sherman says she has frequently spoken in favor of the ideas embodied in the Monitor plan, and that nearly everywhere it has received immediate endorsement.

"In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment."

## The Monitor Plan

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## SWING TOWARD PEACE GAINS IN MOMENTUM THROUGHOUT WORLD

League of Nations, World Court, Geneva Protocol and Peace Prize Awards Reveal Progress

## DETERMINATION TO RID WAR OF PROFIT LEAVENS MOVEMENT

The Monitor Plan Indorsed by Many Organizations—United Christianity, Backed by Women and Youth Becoming a Strong Factor

The world, in the last twelve months, has been a forum through which, in various ways, the will of the people on the problem of peace has been registered in the first international referendum in history. Through many agencies world public opinion has been mobilized in these discussions to declare in no uncertain terms against war and for the building of those organizations and the establishment of those ideals which shall stand as the guarantee of peace.

No other development in the history of these post-war years is so significant as this.

Commissions and conferences, treaties and pacts of peace, have served to help Europe and the world out of the morasses where four years of fighting left them. But at best, the statesmen who met at Cannes and Genoa, San Remo, Washington and London sought to adopt those very essential, if temporary, measures which might serve as stop-gaps until a more unanimous expression of world opinion made possible a concerted attack upon the whole war system.

During the year just past that expression of world opinion has come. It is not yet unanimous. But it can be said that on no other problem in history have the people of all classes in all nations spoken with such clear voices of peace as they have spoken for peace.

The world is now so significant as to be a movement of small competing groups of idealists. It has become a great—perhaps the greatest—crusade. In its advance one finds ground for the belief that the ideal of the war—to end all wars—shall not be proclaimed in vain.

## Women Pledged to Peace

United in this crusade for peace are those forces which have always stood in the forefront of the great social movements. The power of these forces—once they have declared themselves on an issue—has been proved on too many fields to be lightly dismissed in this struggle against war. The women of the world, through multitudes of social, political and religious organizations, have pledged themselves to the cause of peace. In the United States, particularly, the intelligent determinants, the mothers of the land to back every measure that tends toward peace is proving one of the determining factors in this movement.

In the same crusade there has been enlisted, also, the power of organized Christianity. The church, through its many organizations, has stepped out to assume a major responsibility in the effort to bring permanent peace. The issue, rightfully, has been made religious. War pacifists are more active in writing and editing than in organizing and the leaders work more on political and economic than on religious lines. Nevertheless, it was the purely ethical stand of a woman, who, though an Austrian, gave the first great impetus to the peace movement in Germany through her book "Die Waffen nieder" ("Weapons down"). Bertha von Suttner's battle-cry "Die Waffen nieder" became the battle-cry of the German peace advocates.

Appealed to Christianity Perhaps it was the ridicule which was directed at Bertha von Suttner that caused her to appeal to Christianity. She appealed to Christianity because she believed that the attitude of the German peace advocate became more political. The great change came with the founder of the German Peace Society, Fried.

It seems to me a fundamental solution. People think twice before going into things if their property is involved. This plan is practical enough to hold the attention of men for years to get over, that bitterness felt by those who made such great sacrifices and saw others profiteering at home. I don't see how anyone could be against the plan and keep his self-respect, less much the respect of his neighbors. I'm for it."

**Peace Education**  
As an effectual method of peace education it won the support of Mrs. Alfred Cogswell Tyler, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, who said:

"The plan is the most practical one I know of. It forces the whole Nation to real thinking because it affects everyone's livelihood. I believe any peace plan that works must have an economic basis—noting educates as surely and swiftly as the attack on the purse. It forces an immediate, personal consideration of the cost of war, that at least will delay precipitate action, and a people who think, who consider the cost, will usually find some other way."

**Private Arms Making Opposed**  
The Justice of the plan appealed to Miss Mary E. McDowell,

Its decisions have been effective, already, in solving serious issues. The body of international law, which it is building up, stands as one more barrier between the nations and conflict.

#### Monitor's Plan Endorsed

That war will never be permanently done away until all chance for profit is removed from it, is the contention of many individual organizations in many nations that have endorsed the peace plan of The Christian Science Monitor to take the profit out of war. The extended hearings in which this plan has received before both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, its endorsement by many American organizations, including the two major political parties; the support given the proposal in England and on the continent indicate that those financial interests which stood to gain in a war, may find themselves confronted with the fact that war has been made a profitless undertaking. Money, then, will be made to talk for peace, as often in the past, it has spoken for war.

Not only to make war profitless but to make it a crime—an outlaw war—is another proposal that has won wide support. In Europe the plan to outlaw war found its first definite expression in the Geneva Protocol drawn up at the last Assembly of the League of Nations. In the United States, under the leadership of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, an American committee has carried forward a campaign to outlaw war which has enlisted the support of many influential organizations.

Aside from definite organizations the last year has witnessed the worldwide peace interest aroused through the peace efforts of Edward W. McSwain and Edward A. Bok, the former in Europe. The thousands of participants in these contests and the immense amount of newspaper publicity given them indicates how vital is this interest in the cause of peace.

#### Sentiment is Changing

As a result of this vast peace enterprise the international atmosphere is changing. There is less of the old suspicion and fear. In France, despite surface indications, the corner, apparently, has been turned, and there is a desire to make the compromises that may be necessary to effect a definite settlement. The large number of peace organizations that have sprung up in Germany indicate that, even with a conservative government, the people of the Nation are willing—even determined—to find some basis for common European agreement.

In the wider field, the influence of the British Commonwealth of Nations is a mighty force for the prevention of international conflict and for the building of the institutions of international law.

And at the very basis of this great crusade for peace there is a worldwide agreement with the declarations of President Coolidge when, in a recent speech in Chicago, he declared: "It is our wish to live in a world which shall be at peace. But we can no more assure permanent and stable peace without co-operation among the nations than we could assure victory in war without allies among them."

#### PEACE PLAN WINS CINCINNATI FAVOR

#### Leaders Say Capital and Labor Must Share Burden

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Widespread support of the plan to conscript wealth as well as men in time of war is expressed here. John P. Frey, editor of the *Moulder's Journal*, said: "I have stood by the Monitor's plan to conscript wealth if it proceeds to further investigate, when it has already had three years to consider the matter. This is a question that apparently everyone in the United States, unanimously favors. The political parties endorse it."

Mr. McSwain's attitude, on the other hand, to the Johnson measure was summed up in the following words in the same debate:

#### Situation Clarifying

In general these are the two views as to the procedure in the proposed universal mobilization bill at present. Due to the immense pressure put upon the present short session of Congress and the last-minute rush of legislation sure to set in in the final session, it is probable that no final action, either way, will be taken. The session has served to clarify the matter and lay the basis for quicker action in the next Congress.

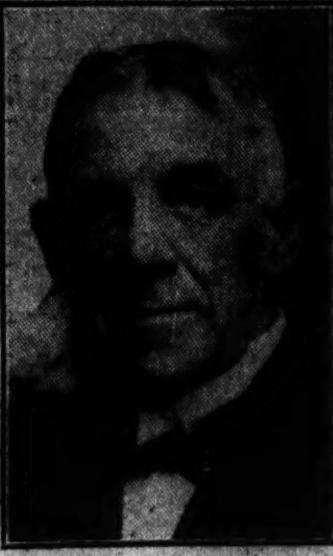
The time comes. One of the most favorable signs pointing to ultimate success is the aggressive support which the American Legion is giving to the future fight for a universal mobilization bill. The Legion is supporting the Capper-Johnson version of the proposal.

While it is pointed out that honest differences of opinion can exist over the details of the ideal bill, political observers add that the time may very likely come when a clear-cut decision, one way or the other, will be forced. Till that time comes the essential point, it is declared, is to present a united front on the fundamental principle in the peace plan.

The University of Michigan's legislation, as summarized in a recent speech by Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, this is the problem facing advocates of the project:

"The Republican and Democratic parties at their national conventions at Cleveland and New York specifically endorsed this legislation and clearly endorsed the principles of the legislation. Every service man's organization, the American Legion, the D.A., the American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have taken the same action.

#### Gave Peace Prize



© Chester, Philadelphia  
EDWARD W. BOK

#### NATION RALLIES TO CALL TO END PROFIT IN WAR

(Continued From Page 21)

"to determine, proclaim, and conscript the material resources, industrial organizations, and services over which Government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency."

3. In case of war the President shall have the power, at his discretion, "to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities to be used in the war."

It should be noted that under the Capper-Johnson bill the President's power, at his discretion, "to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities to be used in the war" is given to the President in the event of war or national emergency is optional and discretionary. He receives the right to decide whether material resources shall be conscripted or not, and the same is true of the conscription of man power.

#### Comparison of Bills

The McSwain resolution differs from the Capper-Johnson bill in proposing no definite, immediate mobilization law. It proposes to establish a nonpartisan commission, named by the President, to study the matter further, to take testimony from representatives of Capital and Labor, and to frame a general legislation for action at the next Congress.

The House Military Affairs Committee which had both the McSwain and the Capper-Johnson resolution before it, reported out the former with its endorsement. It has withdrawn action on the latter bill.

As Mr. McSwain's bill now stands, it provides:

1. Appointment of a congressional and civilian commission, including the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce, named by the President, to draft legislation for universal mobilization.

2. Members of this commission shall be unpaid.

3. When the proposed legislation is framed it shall be transmitted to Congress with the purpose of having it made the law of the land.

#### Debate in the House

The attitude of the respective sponsors of the two varying proposals was summed up in a debate in the House of Representatives on Jan. 30, 1925.

Of Mr. McSwain's proposal for the appointment of an investigating commission, Mr. Johnson said:

"My thought is that it is necessary to have a confession of weakness on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs if it proceeds to further investigate, when it has already had three years to consider the matter. This is a question that apparently everyone in the United States, unanimously favors. The political parties endorse it."

Mr. McSwain's attitude, on the other hand, to the Johnson measure was summed up in the following words in the same debate:

"I am as much in favor of the principle as advocated by former President Harding and recommended by the Republicans and Democratic parties as anybody in the world can be."

The more I have studied it the greater difficulty I have seen in framing legislation which will accomplish that result with impartial and exact justice to all interests concerned in the future. I am not so very sure of my judgment in a matter of such vast importance as this as not to want to sit around a table with the men who have contrary views as to the details of it."

**Situation Clarifying**

In general these are the two views as to the procedure in the proposed universal mobilization bill at present. Due to the immense pressure put upon the present short session of Congress and the last-minute rush of legislation sure to set in in the final session, it is probable that no final action, either way, will be taken.

The session has served to clarify the matter and lay the basis for quicker action in the next Congress.

The time comes. One of the most favorable signs pointing to ultimate success is the aggressive support which the American Legion is giving to the future fight for a universal mobilization bill. The Legion is supporting the Capper-Johnson version of the proposal.

While it is pointed out that honest differences of opinion can exist over the details of the ideal bill, political observers add that the time may very likely come when a clear-cut decision, one way or the other, will be forced. Till that time comes the essential point, it is declared, is to present a united front on the fundamental principle in the peace plan.

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"The Republican and Democratic parties at their national conventions at Cleveland and New York specifically endorsed this legislation and clearly endorsed the principles of the legislation. Every service man's organization, the American Legion, the D.A., the American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have taken the same action.

and yet with every party for the legislation, with no opposition to it in the United States, with all of us pledged to carry it out by the different political platforms. It is absolutely impossible for me to get the bill reported out of the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### McSwain Resolution Reported

"We are in this peculiar situation. The Military Affairs Committee of the House has reported out a resolution known as the McSwain resolution, to which that gentleman has given a great deal of time and thought, and has considered the Haasey resolution providing for further investigation of the subject. My thought is this, that it is rather a confession of weakness on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs if it proceeds to further investigate the matter.

"This is a question that apparently everyone in the United States, unanimously favors. The political parties endorse it. I believe that if any one member of the Committee on Military Affairs will move the adoption in that committee of a universal conscription law, every member of the committee will immediately vote for it, because he is pledged to vote for it by his own party platform and that would secure action at this session of Congress upon a matter that has been made a party matter by each political party. It is only necessary for any member of the Committee on Military Affairs on either side of the House to make that motion in the committee and then the bill would go on the calendar and it would be ready for action."

#### Plan Has Party Pledges

Mr. Johnson further pointed out that the Rules Committee, being organized to carry out the wishes of the dominant party, could not violate a party platform by refusing to vote for a rule, which, after the reporting of the measure, would bring it before the House.

It was suggested in floor debate on the subject by John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, that the Rules Committee having the power to discharge by rule the Committee on Military Affairs, could bring the bill before the House without any report from the committee. This has not been done, according to Mr. Johnson, because it has been thought that some member of the Military Affairs Committee would take the initiative. All that has to be done is for some one in the committee to make the motion.

He recalled that there had been objection when the McSwain resolution came up on the consent calendar, but declared that "When both parties and the people of the country are specifically committed to this principle, such legislation ought not to come up on the unanimous consent calendar in such a manner that one member of Congress can block it."

#### Will Remove War's Object

When this bill that conscripts both capital and labor passes "there is not going to be any more war," declared Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas. "You are going to take out the object of most of the wars that have occurred," he said.

Advantages of the appointment of a commission to study further the subject as against the Johnson plan for a measure which would be optional and final, were urged by John McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina.

He pointed out the difficulties of bringing about the desired result with absolute justice to all interests, and said that the report which would be brought in by a commission appointed to study the subject under the terms of the McSwain resolution would represent the "combined and resultant judgment of all factors in American life."

"We should consider that legislation word by word and paragraph by paragraph, and frame it in such a way that it will last not only for a day, but for the future, in the event that there should be another war," Mr. McSwain urged.

#### MANY DIFFICULT PROBLEMS LEFT FOR THE LEAGUE

(Continued From Page 21)

sistent with domestic safety and reasonable international requirements.

6. All nations shall make public report once each year setting forth fully their armaments, old and new, military and naval, structural and chemical.

16. Every nation shall by agreement or treaty bind itself to punish its own international war breeders or instigators and war profiteers.

17. International Police

The first major difficulty with this plan is that it is presented without reference to the fact that these principles, practical steps have already been undertaken, on a much more significant scale, by the members of the League of Nations.

It is, as surely, unsafe to proceed with any proposal to end war without taking into consideration what the rest of the world has done. Thus, the proposal to codify international law is made without a single reference to the fact that such an effort is now proceeding under the world's most distinguished international lawyers.

And, prior to the complete codification of international law, no means are provided in this proposal for the maintenance of peace.

Again, as a deterrent to war, every nation is called upon "to indict and punish its own international war breeders or instigators and war profiteers." That is an extraordinary proposal. Could any country, any man, any prince of Germany's war guilt or have led the Germans to "punish their own war lords" or the United States to "punish its war profiteers?" Such a judgment, obviously, cannot be left to the individual nations, themselves. Rather it must be a result of an international decision to which all nations, party to the plan, will be committed.

Outlawry of war, clearly enough, must rest upon a world opinion in its support. But so far as the American plan is concerned, no means is provided for the settling up of machinery capable of mobilizing world opinion to support the proposal.

The most formidable undertaking before the proponents of the outlaws proposal. And not a reference is made to the one effective machine—the League—now operating to educate world sentiment in support of such an undertaking.

#### Protocol Marks Big Step Away From War Morass

(Continued From Page 21)

have 1,000,000 men under arms as against Germany's 100,000. The Allies also still occupy the Rhinebank. So long as this state of affairs remains Germany cannot make war.

But it is certain that a great nation like Russia will not tolerate a permanent inferiority and the recovery of Russia must at any rate be a factor in the Allied preponderance. Yet what is to take its place? Is it to be a new balance of power? Or can the League of Nations disarm the hatreds and memories of the past and make the federation of Europe possible?

Then let us turn further afield. What of Russia? Russia today is an active economic and latent political hostility to the rest of the world. She cannot trade with it, for her economic system makes it almost impossible. She foments revolution where she can. Can a lasting basis of peace with Russia be found? If so, what term?

Again, what of the Orient? The upsurge of the East against the dominance of the West is still going on.

Asia is determined to obtain equality of status. She wants room for her surplus millions. She claims the right to more about the world on the same terms as anybody else.

How are those claims to be reconciled with the exclusive policies of the leading Western powers? Some way must be found if peace is to be maintained.

And so the list could be multiplied in every corner of the world. The above are the major issues. There are minor ones in Central America, in South America, in the Near East, in Africa, all of which are crying out for peaceful settlement.

The truth is that peacemaking is a continuing process. No sooner than one problem has been solved than another comes up to take its place. What really matters, therefore, is not the solution of this or that particular problem, but the spirit and attitude of the nations toward one another, and the machinery which they evolve to enable them to deal with international problems as they arise so as to give a maximum chance for wisdom and justice to prevail. Peace will never be made on earth in the same sense that there will be no more problems to be solved, and that nations will be able to sit back and take their ease.

The protocol, therefore, provides for joint action against the aggressor state. This not only meets the question of security; it works, also, as a deterrent to the war makers. The plan of the American committee affords no such basis for co-operative peace.

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## WAR COLLEGE COMMANDANT FAVERS PLAN

**Maj.-Gen. Ely Says Wealth Draft Will Insure Opposition to Combat**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—"I have been in the United States Army some 30 years, but if I were made a Congressman tomorrow, I should not vote for a larger army—I should vote for the Monitor peace plan."

This is the statement of Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commandant of the Army War College, the highest unit in the American military educational system, where selected officers are trained for the War Department General Staff. Like other military and naval men who have publicly espoused the fundamentals of the Monitor peace plan, including Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Rear Admiral Harry M. C. Huse, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy and others, General Ely is not "militarist," and sees in American military preparedness not a preparedness for war but a preparedness for peace.

General Ely in an interview granted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor stressed the point that the details of the Monitor plan "adopted world-wide" American preparedness in time of war, but added that his chief reason for giving support to the idea is in the hope that it holds for securing peace.

**"Industrial Armentum"**

Declaring that the United States will never have a large military establishment, General Ely first took up the value of the profit-out-of-war plan as an aid to preparedness. He said:

America does not want a large army and will never have one. Through the ages, the higher country, it is against our tradition to have many soldiers. We are developing a new sort of preparedness, not through a military armament but an industrial armament. In brief it is a plan to mobilize our industrialness quickly so that we might strike quickly in war time. If America's gigantic industrial machine can be mobilized overnight, as the author of the Monitor plan does, the President under the Monitor plan would permit, then this Nation is forearmed.

As a soldier, this argument, of course, struck me forcibly. I do not see the value of the universal mobilization idea in itself, but it has been sufficiently endorsed upon. American factories would be geared into the war machinery by prepared plans. Such initial speed might be of great value to a great power or men. General M. B. French estimates that from 40 to 50 per cent of the cost of the World War might have been saved under the operation of a scheme like the Monitor plan. The President, if he could have been empowered to "freeze" prices, salaries and costs on a pre-war level, at the moment that the war broke out.

**New Attitude Toward War**

I am inclined to doubt the stories that munitions makers actually desire and plot for war so that they can be richly rewarded. But it is all too plausible to humans suffering as they do that the Nation's forces, at the expense of great excitement in a war scare at present, some business men, contractors, or the like, in the last days of 1914-1915, and their attitude will be, "we don't want war, but if it comes, it won't hurt us."

**That is a purely negative attitude.** It is an attitude found too often in the world. But it is through the Monitor peace plan, Make it known in advance that, at the very outbreak of hostilities, all wages, contracts and profits will be fixed, subject to the President's command. And that will be rigidly controlled— "drafted" like the common soldier.

Let this happen and you have a new attitude toward war among contractors. It won't be that they will easily go out and fight for peace. It will create a positive opposition to war and this benefit will not be confined to America, but to every country that puts the plan to work. Industry will not sit on the fence a war scare any longer. It will tumble off the fence, and tumble off on the peace side."

**"IF WAR MEANT LOSS OF PROPERTY, PEACE WOULD BE FORTIFIED"**

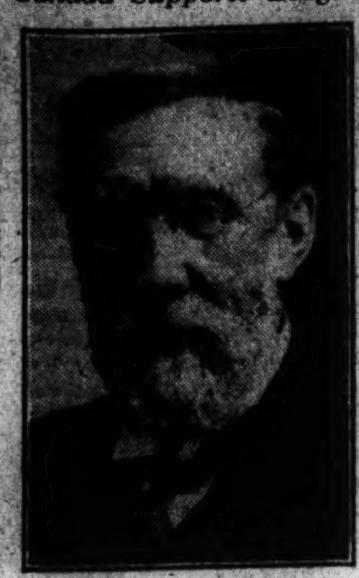
**ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12 (Special)—**Dexter Perkins, professor of history at University of Rochester, in commenting on the universal conscription plan, said: "I am in favor of a plan that would place a greater burden of the cost of war upon the generation that waged the war, and this the plan suggested by The Christian Science Monitor appears to do."

**Sacrifices in war ought not to be confined to the soldiers; they should be passed along by means of a conscription of the Nation's forces to those who have but economic goods. I believe that the plan could be applied best through a system of heavily graduated taxation, that would bear its heaviest toll from the generation that actually begins and wages the war."**

Dr. Laurence Packard, recently appointed professor of European history at Amherst College, said: "I do not think it would be possible to enact a general conscription law, drafting men, at the present time, unless there were some equivalent conscription law drafting capital. I am strongly in favor of such a plan. It would be a potent factor for peace, for I believe it would be very difficult to excite the warlike passions of the people. If they knew that it would mean the virtual confiscation of their property, it would be very difficult, for propaganda, to make much headway."

The plan that would put into the hands of the President the power to control the men and the wealth of the land would seem to be the best plan for putting the wealth conservation into effect. I can see why the conscription of wealth, the conscription of labor, is not a logical consequence of the already adopted idea of the conscription of men."

**Canada Supports League**



## CONSCRIPTION IS O'RYAN AIM

**Major-General Favors Constitutional Amendment—Urges Discussion**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded a Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, is thoroughly committed to the general proposition of conscripting wealth and material, as well as men, in time of war. He sees certain obstacles to its effectuation, although they are by no means insurmountable, and it is his belief that in the present time of peace, the subject should be thoroughly discussed and public opinion crystallized.

A manner of concentrating public opinion upon the subject is the constitutional amendment advocated by The Christian Science Monitor, which, in General O'Ryan's opinion, would permit of ample time for considering the details of effecting such a plan. It need not be in time of war, and of providing ways to overcome the obstacles which might arise under general conscription of wealth concentrated in the hands of a few persons in authority.

**"Slow Up the Urge for War"**

Discussing the general situation, he said:

I favor the idea thoroughly. Some of these things may be impossible of immediate accomplishment, or to the extent which we might wish. Probably the time is not yet ripe for such a complete dismantlement. At present we should do more to slow up the urge for war.

We must not go so far as to show up the ability of the government to meet the needs of war if it should come. The Nation must be able to defend itself effectively in war, and we must not go too far or too rapidly in this respect.

We should suppress the urge for war all we can and thereby set an example for the rest of the world.

It is not necessary to lessen our efficiency if we were forced unwillingly into war. I favor a constitutional amendment which would draft wealth, but it must be carefully studied.

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## LEGION'S CHIEF IS AT WORK FOR RESOURCE DRAFT

Gen. Drain Says Plan Is a Peace Measure, and Would Avert War

By GEN. JAMES A. DRAIN  
National Commander of the American Legion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There are almost 700,000 members of the American Legion. They are organized into more than 11,000 posts, distributed not only over the United States, but in 19 countries outside of America.

They are members of the American Legion primarily because they seek to use the fraternal spirit their war service gave them to bind them into a unit. As a unit their purpose is to preserve and to make useful to their country and the world every possible benefit derivable from the World War.

The American Legion realizes that whether the World War is in its ultimate results a benefit or a detriment to the progress of mankind depends upon what we, who were of the war, shall make of the knowledge gained in it.

Of course the American Legion is for peace and when it thinks of peace it considers international justice and a reasonable military preparedness for national defense. The American Legion was one of the first to advocate, and it is strongly urging the enactment by the present Congress of what is popularly known as the "universal draft law."

The law, which the Legion supports, and which I believe The Christian Science Monitor strongly advocated for some time, would place on all citizens an equal obligation to war by utilization through the Government not only of man power to fight, but man power to work, factory power to produce and money power to finance a war.

This is a peace measure, because through it the burden of war would fall, as it should, equally upon all citizens. It is a preparedness measure because it provides the Nation with the means to defend itself if forced into war, with the maximum efficiency and the minimum expense.

The American Legion claims the right to express an expert opinion upon war, because its members have been a part of war. In several annual national conventions the American Legion has recorded its unanimous opinion that one good way to avoid war and one sure means to prepare for winning an unavoidable war is by making every intellectual, material, and spiritual resource of the Nation available for the purpose. The universal draft law would go far toward doing that.

## DANES URGING PEACE ACTIVITY

Coast Problem Spurs Movement for Disarmament

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The friendly Denmark being able or even attempting to defend its territory and its independence by means of armed force for a number of decades, more especially after the unfortunate war of 1863-1864, been the creed of certain smaller sections of the Nation. It was the radical wing of the Left who first voiced this view, purely negative, one, through its chieftain, Mr. Horup's "What is the use?"

When the Social Democratic Party became a political factor that counted, it also opposed military grants and for some years had included disarmament in its program, but it takes on a claim to a more radical and more idealistic view and looks upon it as an important step toward universal disarmament and peace.

No Chauvinism

The Conservatives and the bulk, probably, of the Left, the majority more especially, strongly oppose this policy of self-sacrifice as they consider it, maintaining that Denmark at least ought to do what it can to defend its neutrality, and no section of the Nation is there even a vestige of chauvinism.

The Danes are essentially a peace-loving nation, although when faced by an overpowering enemy they have always stood up to a man. The Left have always been rather chary with their military grants and it remains to be seen how they will stand when the disarmament measure reaches its final stages. The bill passed the second reading in the Folketing, and is now being considered by a special committee of the House, which through the war ministry has been furnished with information about military legislation in several countries, somewhat similarly situated to Denmark, viz., Norway, Sweden, Holland, and others. The Radical Party will propose some amendments which will be forthcoming shortly, but are not likely to materially curtail the Government measure.

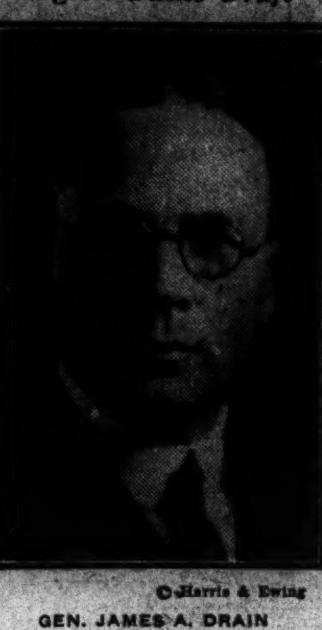
Various Societies Busy

Apart from the political activities of the various societies in Denmark for the furtherance of peace and the different societies more or less directly interested in the movement, the religious members have shown increased activity. It should not be forgotten that Denmark at the same time as it is singularly exposed to hostile attacks through its extensive low coasts, owing to its geographical position at the inlet to the Baltic, so to speak has a natural claim to having its neutrality respected—as it was during the Great War—and this is no doubt one of the underlying motives with those who are now working for complete disarmament and universal peace.

BISHOP McCONNELL FOR WEALTH DRAFT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12 (Special).—Bishop J. P. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said: "If they conscript men for service in the army during war, I favor the conscription of wealth and other resources of the country. I can see no reason for making any distinction. All men should be willing to place themselves and their possessions at the service of the Government, when our country is threatened by an enemy."

Legion Backs Draft



Colonial & Dring  
GEN. JAMES A. DRAIN

## WHAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE YEAR 1924

Protection of Minorities Has Been Outstanding Feature  
Two Important Settlements Effectuated—Hungarian and Austrian Problems

By H. WILSON HARRIS  
Parliamentary Secretary of the League of Nations Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There are few more hopeful signs in the post-war world than the resolve of the peoples of every country not merely that peace in the abstract shall be maintained, but that practical means for the maintenance of peace shall be devised. The reception given to the Monitor peace plan is one wholly encouraging example of that tendency, and others elsewhere could be discovered without any very arduous search.

Of all such plans the essential question to be asked is not, are its

ideals lofty, but does it promise to work effectively in practice? Or no institution is that more true than the League of Nations, the one serious attempt to build up on a world scale effective safeguards for peace. While the League was in the making it was enough to talk of its ideals. Today, at the end of its fifth year of existence, it must be judged by what it is actually doing and by very little else.

What the League Has Done

What, in fact, has the League done for peace in the year 1924? To answer that question fully, it is not enough to enumerate decisions taken and enterprises launched. The direct road to a just goal is not the only road, and it is a fair claim for the League that perhaps the greatest of all its services to peace is the mere fact of its existence. That claim cannot be submitted to mathematical proof, but one with the smallest familiarity with Geneva and with the nations who make their yearly pilgrimage there will doubt that so far at any rate as the smaller nations are concerned—the Balkan and Baltic and Little Entente states, for example—no single factor is so powerful as the knowledge in the way of the League that it is actually doing and by very little else.

VISSOUCOUNTESS GLADSTONE  
Portrait  
Lady Gladstone Says That It  
Depends for Success on  
World's Conscience

## WORLD OPINION FAVORS LEAGUE

Lady Gladstone Says That It  
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By VISCOUNTESS GLADSTONE  
Special from Monitor Bureau



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Notes for Efforts Made in Support of  
League of Nations

By VISCOUNTESS GLADSTONE  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The records of assemblies of the League of Nations are full of remarks which show how great is the value which the League attaches to the support of an informed public opinion all over the world. The League works by consent, not by force. It depends for its success entirely on the conscience of the world; and in this age of democracy the world's conscience is represented by the man in the street. Let the statesmen at Geneva see that they are not the only ones who have the words, nor that they are not the ones who have behind them the mass of the people in the country for which they are speaking; and in order that they may give an intelligent support to the principles for which the League stands, they must understand what these principles are, and what are the problems which the League has to face.

The first duty, therefore, of those

who wish to see the League an effective force making for international peace and co-operation is to bring home to the peoples its meaning and aims. "Educate, educate, educate," said Paul Hyman at one Assembly, and at another Lord Cecil declared that "Publicity is the life blood of the League."

An Uphill Task

It is an uphill task, this education of the world to an idea which is still unfamiliar to great numbers of them.

But the success of the League itself

depends upon it. It is for this

purpose that voluntary League of Nations societies have been organized

in many countries, both inside and

outside the League. Their work is

not, as their detractors like to pre-

sent, an endless whitewashing.

But there are about as many other

societies in Germany—for instance,

religious societies, political organiza-

tions, pacifist Freemason lodges,

groups of the republican organiza-

tion, the Banner Black-Red-Gold,

groups of the Federal Organiza-

tion of Disabled Soldiers and others—that

have included pacifistic planks in

their platform, so that one may say

that the total number of organiza-

tions in Germany is large in the

peace movement amount to about 50.

Since, however, the Social Demo-

cratic Party officially professes to

be a party which pursues pacifistic

ideals, and since the labor unions

are affiliated with two prominent

peace movements, the German So-

cieties for the League of Nations and

the German League for the Rights of

Man, the adherents of pacifism in

Germany number several millions.

Then there is the widespread "No

More War" movement in Germany,

which has many millions of adher-

ents; the labor unions, for instance,

belong to it. There are no regis-

tered members, but on special oc-

casions, for example, on the anni-

versary of the beginning of the war,

the executive committee calls big

mass meetings all over Germany

against new war.

German Peace Society

The oldest and also largest society

which concentrates its efforts ex-

clusively upon spreading the peace

movement is the German Peace So-

ciety, numbering about 20,000 regis-

tered members. It was founded in

1891, the year of the war, and has

become so much more prominent

that the Peace Treaty at Versailles

was signed, not by Britain alone, but

also by Canada, Australia, South

Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland,

and India, each acting for itself.

An Element of Restraint

In 1922, Mr. Lloyd George, then

British Prime Minister, was driven

from office largely because his Gov-

ernment, in occupying Chanak and

sending an ultimatum to Turkey

without consulting the dominions,

was held to have taken action which

might conceivably have involved the

Empire in war. Speaking at Ottawa

in September, 1922.

Mr. King's pronouncement has not

since been challenged. The British

nations continue to co-operate, but

this is no longer because they are

directed from a common center. It is

due to the fact that agreement has

been reached among them to come

to the aid of the dominions. This intro-

duction of restraint since their

views are by no means always identi-

cal. A case of difference of opinion

among them occurred so lately as

last month when, at the Opium Con-

ference in Geneva, Canada supported

American proposals which India op-

posed, while Britain declined to vote.

This independence of individual at-

titude does not necessarily imply any

ultimate weakening of the Common-

wealth organization as a whole.

World Action Slowed Down

In the "King's speech" last autumn,

when the present British Govern-

ment announced its policy to the

House of Commons, no point was

more stressed than where the King

was to declare that "in the

closest co-operation with the gov-

ernment of my dominions and in

India, in all matters of mutual con-

cern, lies the key to industrial

and financial progress and to the in-

creasing unity and strength of the

Empire."

What it does mean is that all</p